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REAGAN BBC INTERVIEW EXAMINED, CRITICIZED

LD311250 Moscow TASS International Service in English 1220 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] London, 31 Oct (TASS) -- In his interview with the British radio corporation BBC, U.S. President R. Reagan attempted to reassure public opinion in Western Europe, which is alarmed by the maneuvers Washington is launching with the aim of blocking effective measures to limit the arms race and to prevent the militarization of space.

Taking into account the international community's desire for peace and for a reduction in the threat of war, Reagan made a number of statements to the effect that the contradictions between the two sociopolitical systems should not be resolved by military means. "We have to live in this world together. It makes no sense to maintain that we should continue to reconcile ourselves to the threat of nuclear war which hangs over the world because of our disagreements", he said.

At the same time, it follows from the interview that the buildup in the arms race and the pursuit of military-strategic superiority over the USSR remain the cornerstone of Washington's foreign policy. Reagan stubbornly defended the multibillion-dollar program for militarization of space known as the "star wars" program. He presented as "defensive" this overtly aggressive program which is aimed at providing the United States with the opportunity to inflict a first strike on the USSR in the hope of escaping retribution behind a "space shield," asserting that it would practically lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The President let it be clearly understood that the United States does not intend to discuss the issue of the nonmilitarization of space at the summit meeting in Geneva, but will reduce it simply to an exposition of Washington's well-known stand. He boasted that the United States has already achieved "good progress in research work" in this field, and left one in no doubt that Washington intends to carry out tests of a large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements, even though this, as is known, is contrary to the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. In the interview an attempt was again made to push the problem of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons into the background and to "link" progress in this sphere with other problems, specifically with the resolution of "regional conflicts." Moreover, such a "resolution" would be under conditions in which Washington would be permitted to put down national liberation movements by force and to step up subversive activity against governments not to the liking of the United States.

Reagan gave no response to the new, wide-ranging peace initiatives of the USSR which are directed towards a sharp reduction in the level of military confrontation between the East and West and which the world public has greeted with satisfaction. He said only that the United States is continuing to "study" these initiatives and refused to say specifically when Washington is to define its position.

Contradicting his own assertions about "the desire for a reduction in the hostility" in relations with the USSR, the President resorted to crude attacks on the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet Union, accusing the USSR, without giving any evidence, of a "massive arms buildup" and whipping up the myth of a "Soviet threat" to the West. Reagan put his entourage in an unenviable position by coming out with the remark that the Russian language, he had heard, allegedly "does not even have a word for freedom." "Someone must have told this to the President," White House spokesman L. Speakes later said in justifying this to journalists. "The President now knows that there is such a word."

JOINT MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV, REAGAN ASSESSED

PM311516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column": "An Important Appeal]

[Text] PRAVDA published yesterday a joint message addressed to M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan by the heads of state or government of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece.

This is an important and in many respects remarkable document. It touches upon the key question of our time -- the prevention of nuclear war. It speaks of the hopes placed by the world on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. It has been signed by statesmen representing countries situated in different parts of the world whose populations account for one-fifth of the globe's population. This fact is of utmost symbolic significance -- the fate of peoples on all continents depends on the prevention of nuclear war. It can be said the message reflects the mood of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

This is not the first time leaders of the six countries have spoken out in favor of peace. There was a great international response to their Delhi Declaration. Even that declaration contained an appeal for a total cessation of the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and means for their delivery and of space arms, which must be followed immediately by significant reductions of nuclear forces. The authors of the message single out in particular the problem of the suspension and cessation of all nuclear tests.

Comparing the wishes expressed in the message with the peace initiatives recently put forth by the Soviet Union, it is not difficult to notice that they march in the same direction with, for example, such steps by the USSR as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1986, which will remain in force provided the United States refrains from conducting them; the submission of new proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, whose essence is the reduction of nuclear weapons existing in the USSR and the United States by one-half; [the proposal] to shut fast the door leading to the deployment of weapons in space; and [the proposal] to halt and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Unfortunately, the Soviet initiatives have hitherto not produced the proper response from Washington. The United States is continuing nuclear tests, accelerating the nuclear arms race, elaborating plans for the militarization of space, and attempting new maneuvers to put the discussion of key issues in Geneva on the back burner.

The joint message from the leaders of the six states recalls the urgent importance of the problems whose solution in Geneva is expected by all of mankind. Responsibility for mankind's future demands that these problems be examined and resolved.

SOLTON COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF NATO MEETING

LD312141 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 31 Oct 85
[News analyst Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] A 2-day meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group with the participation of the defense ministers, has ended in Brussels. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes:

Key attention was given to problems connected with the coming Soviet-U.S. summit. Washington held another conference with its allies, who seem to be clearly worried about the U.S. stand. In the eyes of the public that stand does not look at all attractive. The United States still gives no answer to the concrete Soviet proposals which provide for banning space strike weapons on both sides, reducing by half corresponding nuclear arms and concluding separately an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. Nor does Washington advance any proposals of its own. Besides, there doesn't seem to be any desire to abandon the "star wars" program, which hampers agreement in the field of limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

It was to make the allies reconcile themselves with such an approach and ensure their unconditional support that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Brussels. He kept talking about an alleged Soviet military threat and tried to discredit Soviet peace initiatives. What is more, he questioned the very idea of an agreement with the Soviet Union, and for that purpose resorted to crude falsifications. For instance, he claimed that the Soviet Union allegedly violated the SALT II treaty, the ratification of which the United States itself had torpedoed.

Crude pressure has produced results. In the final communique the participants in the session support the course of further deploying U.S. first-strike missiles in a number of West European countries and modernizing other types of nuclear arms in Western Europe. Nevertheless, many observers believe that Weinberger did not get everything he wanted. The NATO ministers expressed the hope that the Soviet initiatives indicate the readiness of the Soviet Union to come to terms on verifiable, just agreements on arms control. The ministers refrained from directly supporting the work done by the United States under the "star wars" program. Greece expressed its own special opinion. Denmark reserved its stand as regards medium-range nuclear arms. Besides, the session was not attended by France and Iceland. As for Spain, it was represented by an observer.

The NATO meeting in Brussels has shown once again that the United States does not want to abandon its militaristic ocurse in the field of nuclear arms and preparations for "star wars;" it drags its allies on the dangerous road of military preparations, depriving them of the possibility of taking any independent steps to slow down the military race.

U.S. CLAIMS OF SOVIET ARMS SUPERIORITY CONTESTED

LD010733 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Robert O'Neill, director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, said at a press conference in London, devoted to the release of the institute's annual report, that at present there was rough parity between the Soviet Union and the United STates in strategic armaments. Earlier, in February 1985, the conclusion on "rough parity" in nuclear weapons between the USSR and the USA was drawn by the U.S. Joint Chiefs-of-Staff in their report to Congress.

The equilibrium of the strategic nuclear forces of the USSR and the USA was verified in the process of drafting the SALT-2 treaty in 1979. That rough equilibrium has been maintained since that time.

However, in the recent period the balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the United States has become a target of shameless manipulations perpetrated by certain forces in Washington. Senior officials of the U.S. Administration claim that the Soviet Union is superior to the United States in virtually every indicator of military might. These unbelievable conclusions are "backed" by figures which look similarly absurd.

The Pentagon's figures on the strength of Soviet and U.S. strategic bombers are a graphic example of juggling with facts related to the strategic balance. The United States had 576 strategic bombers and the Soviet Union 156 in 1979. That fact was recorded in the supplement to the SALT-2 treaty and signed by the leaders of the two states. At present the number of such bombers on both sides is somewhat lower than it was 6 years ago. The United States is replacing B-52 bombers with new aircraft, and the total strength of the U.S. long-range air force is 509. The Soviet Union has about 150 such planes.

However, the Pentagon's booklet "Soviet Military Power" for 1985 presents on page 34 the U.S. more than triple superiority in bombers as -- an overwhelming superiority of the Soviet Union.

How does the Pentagon do it? First, contrary to official U.S. information that in the past 6 years the United States has taken out of service about 70 B-52 planes, a table in the booklet shows that the United States has at present only 325 strategic bombers which means that it has sidelined 251 strategic bombers over the past 6 years. Second, they have arbitrarily included middle-range Soviet "Backfire" plans in the strategic bombers force, though they are not to be counted in the strategic balance.

Incidentally U.S. experts have recently announced that the United States "reassessed" downwards the range of that Soviet plane -- but the Pentagon falsifiers are unabashed. Third, the number of Soviet strategic planes, without any explanation whatsoever, is arbitrarily hiked by 20 units.

These methods of calculating the strategic balance to dupe the public are used by the Pentagon not only in planes but also in ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the number of nuclear warheads available to the sides. The Pentagon always underrates the strength of its armed forces and inflates the numerical strength of the strategic systems of the Soviet Union. Officials of the U.S. Administration use these falsified figures in their public statements to whip up the campaign about the "Soviet military threat."

Why does the present U.S. Administration indulge in such distortions of the true balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States? First and foremost, falsified figures on the balance of strategic forces between the sides are used by the U.S. Administration to justify an unprecendented buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces. Furthermore, in releasing false figures on "Soviet superiority," Washington hopes to distract U.S. public attention from the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which, in particular, recently proposed 50 per cent cuts in the nuclear weapons of the two sides reaching each other's territories to 6,000 warheads for each side. Contrary to elementary logic, U.S. representatives are trying to convince the public that these reductions will "perpetuate Soviet superiority."

Meanwhile, parity is a serious guarantee of continued peace and international security. Its maintenance makes it far easier to conduct talks on lowering the level of armed confrontation, on reducing the nuclear armaments of the sides and on lessening the threat of nuclear war.

One gets the impression that Washington is not yet ready to resolve the problem of nuclear armaments through talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

OPINIONS AT LONDON FORUM ON SDI PROBLEMS EXAMINED

PM311657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Maslennikov under the rubric "Soviet Initiatives. Before the Geneva Meeting": "In Search of Their Own Role"]

[Text] London -- The USSR's new peace initiatives are continuing to exert a profound influence on the public consciousness in West European countries, whose peoples are keenly aware of the nuclear war danger looming over them and therefore, are increasingly persistently seeking their own positions and ways and means accessible to them for preventing the menacing catastrophe.

The political experience acquired by the West Europeans in the decades since the war is increasingly convincing them that the line pursued by NATO's aggressive circles, at Washington's initiative and aimed at violent [silovaya] confrontation between West and East, dooms them to an exhausing and futile arms race, to lagging behind the United States economically, and ultimately, jeopardizes the very existence of European civilization. The danger of this course has become particularly obvious in recent years when, finding themselves on the other side of a barrage of U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing missiles, the U.S. West European allies not only failed to acquire the promised security, but were faced with the prospect of an even more unpredictable spiral of the arms race connected with Reagan's plans to militarize space.

In the prevailing situation an increasing number of British politicians and public figures are mentally returning to the period of detente. After all, it was this period which brought people not simply an easing of international tension and of the fear of war, but also tangible material benefits caused by the revival of economic and trade cooperation between West and East. That is why the idea voiced during the recent Soviet-French summit meeting regarding the need to review the prevailing political concepts and bring them into line with the new realities; to abandon attempts to ensure security with the aid of force; and to return to the path of detente, constructive dialogue; and all-European cooperation was welcomed with such favorable attention in the broadest strata of the British public.

"Transatlantic" relations have long been based on the tacit, but nonetheless utterly undisputed priority of U.S. military, political, and economic interests over the interests of U.S. allies. Now many people here, including statesmen, justifiably fear that the U.S. Administration's persistent attempts to draw them into the implementation of programs for the militarization of space will inevitably lead to an unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, to the even greater destabilization of international relations, and to a corresponding comprehensive intensification of their dependence on their senior U.S. partner. "All critics," NEWSWEEK admitted recently, "agree that the respective clout of the United States and its allies within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance has become utterly incommensurate and this inequality is bad for both sides."

Many people in the West European NATO countries are outraged; primarily, by the dictatorial ways of their transatlantic partner, whose policy under the present administration is becoming increasingly aggressive and unpredictable. Noting the U.S. Government believes it has the right to impose its own homegrown concepts of political conduct on everyone, the well-known British politician E. Powell wrote recently in THE GUARDIAN: "The British public, with its relatively mild and liberal attitude toward other peoples, has difficulty in comprehending the United States' manic adherence to its view of the world..."

Washington's foreign policy actions, D. Watt, former director of the Royal Institute of International Relations, echoes him in THE TIMES, are as a rule, dicated by the changeability of the situation within the country and they are therefore utterly unpredictable.

"The 'star wars' initiative," Watt continues, "is the most crass and damaging of these acts...The United States' allies and states dependent on it simply cannot rely on U.S. policy remaining consistent and are obliged...to work out their own positions accordingly."

The West European NATO countries' caution with regard to their U.S. partner is growing as U.S. attempts to drag them into the implementation of the "star wars" program become more importunate. The Soviet program for "star peace" and a radical reduction of nuclear weapons on earth is attracting attention as opening up a real opportunity for emerging from the dangerous deadlock.

All this was seriously discussed at the international conference held in London recently to discuss the political, military-strategic, and technical problems of the "star wars" progrsm.

"Nuclear weapons are sometimes called technology that is getting out of people's control," Professor (J. Ruina) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a well-known U.S. scientist, said from the conference rostrum. "I personally believe that the 'star wars' program is a policy that has gotten out of the control of sensible people." Not only an absolute majority of scientists in the United States but many professional military men believe the "Strategic Defense Initiative" to be technically impracticable and politically dangerous, the professor affirmed.

"They are trying to convince us," Professor P. (Rodgers) of Bradford University stated on behalf of British scientists, "that the creation of a space-based ABM defense according to the U.S. President's recipe will lead to reductions in and the virtual elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, implementation of the program will result in nuclear arsenals growing still further with corresponding increase in the danger of a destructive military conflict."

"Those who believe the Soviet Union can be brought to its knees by imposing a new round in the arms race on it," P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated from the London forum rostrum, "understand nothing of Soviet policy or of international affairs as a whole. We must welcome the new Soviet initiatives, which are opening the way to nuclear arms reductions, particularly in Europe. The way to peace does not lie in creating illusory space shields, but in reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on establishing controls over nuclear arms at the lowest possible level."

"We must reject the concept that promotion of the 'star wars' program may help in reaching an agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva," L. (Fridmen), the well-known British specialist on military-strategic questions, said. "This program will have an adverse influence on the West European states' position, since it may divert their attention from the fundamental political questions on whose solution the maintenance of peace and stability on our continent depends."

The ever mounting criticism of the U.S. "star wars" program in West European countries, the growth of demands being made on the governments of the NATO countries to provide a constructive response to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, and the call to return to the path of detente and cooperation cannot fail to also influence the Western countries' ruling circles. In the speeches of leading figures of the capitalist countries, including Britain, there have recently been increasingly frequent notes of anxiety at the fact that the West is "losing the battle for people's minds," West Europeans are starting, however, to realize more profoundly that looking attractive purely in terms of propaganda is not enough today. "M. Thatcher and Chancellor H. Kohl, not to mention the U.S. President," the newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote the other day, "are making a big mistake if they think the problem is just one of words."

The conviction is taking root in the public consciousness that talks about disarmament must be followed by action aimed at genuinely improving the entire system of international relations and asserting detente and constructive cooperation among the peoples.

U.S. INTERPRETATIONS OF ABM TREATY DENOUNCED

PM311010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Tass military observer V. Chernyshev article under rubric "TASS: Commentary for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Valid Concerns. Washington Is Continuing the Line of Undermining the ABM Treaty"]

[Text] When he came to Western Europe U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger ran up against sharp dissatisfaction on the part of the allies with Washington's attitude to the unlimited-duration Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and with the U.S. line of undermining it. After all, it is precisely C. Weinberger's department that is the main initiator of the "new interpretations" of this exceptionally important document that, as Britain's the DAILY TELEGRAPH admits, have caused a storm of indignation in the NATO countries.

It will be recalled that on 6 October this year Washington loudly proclaimed a so-called "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty whereby the development [razrabotka] and testing of systems and components for the "star wars" program are not only not prohibited, but are virturally sanctioned by the treaty . What is more, even the fact that the deployment of arms under the program is prohibited was called into question. There is allegedly only one restriction -- ABM systems and components must be based on "other principles than ABM interceptor missiles".

This "discovery" was made public by the President's national security assistant, R. McFarlane, but it was prepared in the Pentagon. Defense Department legal adviser F. Kansberg, who has no experience whatever in the field of arms limitation and reduction, but is a "great expert" in the struggle against the Mafia and against pornography, having spent less than a week familiarizing himself with documents relating to the talks, submitted conclusions totally changing the juridical position of four U.S. presidents. These conclusions greatly astonished even an experienced "hawk" like Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle, who, according to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, "almost fell off his chair." However, R. Perle was highly gratified: At last, all the obstacles to the unimpeded fulfillment of the "star wars" program could be jettisoned and there was no need to rack his brains about how to fulfill the instructions of the Pentagon boss, who had just declared: "We must consider the possibility of a real breach [razryv] of the ABM Treaty."

However, the world public by no means shared the delight of R. Perle and the opinions of R. McFarlane and C. Weinberger. Prominent U.S. politicians, public figures, and experts in the disarmement sphere called this "broad interpretation" "downright cheating," an "absurdity," a "deliberate distortion," a "crude mininterpretation," and an "irresponsible step." Even P. Nitze, consultant to the U.S. President and secretary of state on arms reduction talks, warned that the change in U.S. policy regarding the ABM Treaty "could now cause a real storm among U.S. allies and supporters of arms control in Congress."

Britain's THE TIMES expressed the opinion of Washington's West European allies themselves: A public departure from the strict bounds laid down by the treaty regarding the testing and deployment of new arms, especially space arms, would have catastrophic consequences. Such a step would cause angry protests in Western Europe, would split public opinion in the United States itself, and might lead to the collapse of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

Even Britain and the FRG, which are ardent supporters of the U.S. "star wars" program, voiced "serious objections," "concern," and "dissatisfaction" in connection with the review of the U.S. attitude to the ABM Treaty.

The U.S. Administration began to maneuver, and yet another "interpretation" of the treaty emerged -- a "restrictive" interpretation. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz declared the United States will implement its program while adhering to this "restrictive interpretation." What does the interpretation consist of? We will let White House spokesmen explain. Deputy press secretary L. Speakes: "We will adhere to the present interpretation, which the President has given. As he has repeatedly explained, this means research and testing." His White House colleague E. Djerejian: "The President is prepared to show restraint in implementing the SDI program in the form in which it is structurally determined at the present time... This is a very carefully worked out program which, as the President stated, includes research, testing, and development [razrabotka]."

There you have the real worth of the "restrictive interpretation"! Where is the "restraint" of which the U.S. spokesmen speak, if they immediately explain, quite unabashed, that both development [razrabotka] and testing will be carried out during implementation of the program? After all, the ABM Treaty (Article 5) prohibits not only deploying, but also developing [sozdavat] and testing ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based. However, despite this clear prohibition, L. Speakes, for instance, proclaims to journalists at a press briefing that, in his opinion, "certain forms of tests are permitted" under the treaty.

All this means just one thing -- the U.S. Administration intends to continue to violate the ABM Treaty under cover of its own so-called "restrictive interpretation" of its provisions, which is convenient for official Washington. It is not for nothing that THE WASHINGTON POST has written that the decision the administration has now announced marks only a "partial withdrawal" from the total change in the U.S. leadership's attitude to the ABM Treaty which was announced by R. McFarlane and which C. Weinberger "pressed hard" for. And, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, in the opinion of specialists outside the administration, neither of the two interpretations of the ABM Treaty -- neither the "broad" interpretation nor the "restrictive" interpretation -- is either really restrictive or entirely in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

Moreover, the U.S. Administration has not only failed to dissociate itself from R. McFarlane's statement, not only failed to disavow the "broad interpretation" of the treaty, but has actually shown total solidarity with it. It has been officially announced in Washington: The President has examined the recommendations and the reassessment of the treaty. We believe the broad interpretation is correct. However, the President has decided the United States must remain within the present bounds of the treaty, within the bounds of the present interpretation of the treaty, according to which there is no need to use -- in order to attain our objectives -- the broader version.

Two extremely worrying conclusions showing the dangers to the ABM Treaty follow from this. First, Washington has begun to regard the restrictions imposed by the treaty not as a national pledge, but merely as a "decision" by the U.S. President. At the moment, a "restrictive interpretation" of it (although even this contravenes the provisions of the treaty) suits the United States since, according to the timetable of the "star wars" program, the time has not come for full-scale tests of space-based ABM systems and components. The explanation turns out to be quite simple: As yet, there is no need to substantiate the U.S. right to virtually unrestricted tests, including tests involving the placement of systems and components in orbit. The President's national security assistant was merely in a hurry and jumped the gun, revealing the next U.S. position.

Second, at any moment the U.S. Administration may switch to the "broad interpretation" of the treaty, as soon as this is required by the developers of the "star wars" program. R. Perle has unambiguously intimated that President's present decision is temporary. "As for the future, time will tell," he said. And observers R. Evans and R. Novak wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST that the President's decision does not threaten work under the program. Supporters of the Pentagon, they report, are predicting that after the summit R. Reagan will lift the ban on full-scale research, development [razrabotka], and testing.

So there are no grounds for removing anxiety and, as Britain's FINANCIAL TMES put it, "greeting with relief the explanations" of official Washington. However, clearly the only people to calm down in Western Europe are those who merely went through the motions of registering "indignation" at Washington's policy aimed at eroding the ABM Treaty. Take Bonn, for instance. The West German mass media have reported that the FRG Government "greeted with satisfaction Secretary of State G. Shultz' explanations and welcomed the U.S. readiness to comply with the treaty's provisions." Official Bonn was not in the least embarrassed that, in violation of the ABM Treaty, the United States is going to continue both the development [razrabotka] and testing of space strike arms.

But sober-minded figures in the U.S. allied countries are clearly still feeling alarmed and anxious. "European diplomats," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "note that in the long term the (U.S.) Administration's policy remains unlcear." According to REUTER, "there is a chance of longer-term subversion of the restrictive measures" imposed by the treaty.

The essence of Washington's policy is that, by distorting the ABM Treaty, it is seeking to make the treaty fit in with its dangerous plans for the militarization of space. The various temporary ruses and tricks and attempts to create the appearance of some kind of "disagreement" inside the administration on the question of compliance with the treaty are nothing other than political maneuvering. The debate in the United States over this issue, THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes, "is diplomatic in nature, since specialists can see no way of rapidly changing the structure of the 'star wars' program and the program already envisages tests."

Of course, even in the United States there are politicians and public figures who are aware of the threat hanging over the ABM Treaty. Quite a few of them. Recently, six prominent politicians who held the post of U.S. Defense Secretary at various times -- H. Brown, C. Clifford, M. Laird, R. McNamara, E. Richardson, and J. Schlesinger -- called on President R. Reagan not to take any steps leading to an erosion of the treaty. Speaking in Congress the other day, democratic Senator W. Proximire declared that the President's commitment to the "star wars" program is a serious obstacle to progress in the sphere of arms reduction and limitation. The implementation of this program, the senator stressed, would lead to the undermining of the ABM Treaty, which he described as "maybe the best agreement in the arms control sphere signed by the two great powers."

The Soviet Union, as is well known, occupies a firm and consistent position on the question of the need for the sides to comply with the ABM Treaty. This Treaty is of fundamental importance to the entire arms limitation process. It is the foundation on which strategic stability and international security are based. The USSR is convinced that everyone, the United States included, will lose if the treaty is violated. It rigorously complies with all its commitments under the treaty and does nothing that would contravene its provisions.

The USSR believes it is necessary to ban all stages of the inception of space strike arms. This does not deny the right and potential to conduct fundamental research in the area of space. To conduct quests and researches under laboratory conditions is one thing, but it is something else entirely when mock-ups and prototypes are being created [sozdavat] and models of space arms are being tested.

All this is always followed by the deployment of arms. That is why everything that is done for the subsequent design [konstruirovaniye] and production of space strike systems must be prohibited.

SOVIET, U.S. OPPOSING VIEWS OF ABM TREATY COMPARED

PM301016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Commentary by Captain Second Rank Ye. Nikitin, under "Military Political Review" rubric: "The Threat of War Has Not Receded"]

[Text] Stefan Zweig's historical vignettes contain lines about the "starry hours of mankind." The great writer discusses turning points of history "when a single 'yes' or 'no' settles everything and predetermines everything. Being premature or late preordains the destiny of hundreds of generations and directs the lives of individuals, an entire people, or even all of mankind."

These words by the great Austrian writer spring to mind now. You automatically associate them with the state of affairs in the modern world and the historically important stage through which the world is passing.

Mankind has in fact reached a very crucial point. The fate not only of the present generation, but of subsequent ones too depends on the direction mankind takes from this point on -- whether toward strengthening security or toward the edge of the abyss.

The principle danger looming over our planet is the unceasing arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism. There exists a real threat that this race may be transfered into outer space. The situation is aggravated by the fact that existing nuclear weapons are being modernized and becoming increasingly powerful and destructive. Nonnuclear means are coming close to nuclear means in terms of their destructive capability. Combat systems based on totally new principles are being developed [razrabatyvatsya]. But this is just one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect is the fact that it is already becoming difficult to begin talks to halt the destructive process of the arms race. But, what will the future hold if the militarization of outer space begins; if space strike arms are created [sozdavatsya]?

It is clear to every sensible person that events could get out of control in the future. That is not at all an exaggeration, but the objective reality. As M.S. Gorbachev observed during his French television appearance: "... we have in reality reached a very crucial stage in the development of the international situation."

But a crucial historical stage, after all, requires the adoption of responsible measures. From this standpoint the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, as the Warsaw Pact statement "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs," pointed out, see the key task of our time as halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and making the transition to disarmament.

The implementation by the Soviet Union and United States of a number of immediate measures would make a major practical contribution to resolving this task. This involves, above all, suspending all work on creating [sozdaniye], testing, and deploying space strike arms, including antisatellite arms; freezing already existing nuclear armaments at their present quantitative level with maximum limitation of their modernization and simultaneous halting of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of new kinds and types of these armaments; and stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Union maintains a consistent, constructive, and peace-loving line in all these very important areas. This is borne out by the universally known facts, which speak for themselves.

Above all, we are not carrying out work to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons and are not developing [razrabatyvat] ABM systems for the country. The unfounded charges against the Soviet Union that it is also carrying out the development [razrabotka] of space strike arms are nothing other than malicious lies by the opponents of detente. It is true that our country is carrying out fundamental research work in the sphere of outer space and work to create [sozdaniye] and improve space early warning systems and space systems for prospecting, communcations, navigation, and meteorology. But, we do not have a "star wars" program; the USSR punctiliously fulfills the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. A moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons into space has been in force in the Soviet Union since 1983.

Or take the USSR's attitude to another important problem -- freezing existing nuclear arms. The relevance of the problem is shown by the following fact alone. Specialists estimate that there is the equivalent of 4 metric tons of trinitrotoluene, that is to say, conventional explosive, for every man, woman, and child living on our planet. Common sense tells us we must immediately freeze the nuclear arsenals both quantitatively and qualitatively. It would then be possible to start a process of real disarmament.

Specific initiatives on this score were advanced by the Soviet Union back in June 1983 in a Soviet Government appeal to all nuclear states. To break the problem free from deadlock the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions from 6 August this year through 1 January 1986. It was stated the moratorium will remain in force beyond then if the United States follows our example.

And, finally, there are the new Soviet proposals. They are well-known to everyone. "We propose," Comrade M.S.Gorbachev said in a speech during his visit to Bulgaria, "very simple and clear things: Cutting the respective nuclear armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States by half; shutting fast the door leading to the siting of weapons in outer space; and halting and reversing the buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe."

These new proposals, in combination with earlier ones, comprise a Soviet program of realistic and far-reaching measures whose implementation could lead to the normalization of the complex and dangerous international situation. It is univerally recognized that the Soviet Union's new peace-loving initiatives can get the world out of the arms race impasse and eliminate obstacles at the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union is seeking one thing here -- just and honest agreements based on the principles of equality and identical security. It is not seeking any military advantages for itself at all.

How, then does the U.S. side respond to the Soviet Union's open, clear, and irreproachably logical proposals? After some confusion, Washington began falsifying and publicly discrediting our initiatives, endeavoring to misinterpret them, present them in a false light, and belittle their significance. Virtually all senior U.S. Administration spokesmen have actively opposed the Soviet proposals in recent days. The myth of "Soviet military superiority" is being whipped up. The White House has obviously forgotten about or is pretending it is unaware of the relevant conclusions drawn by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who stressed in a report to Congress only this year that there exists "rough nuclear parity" between the two countries at the present time. Yet, it is precisely on the pretext of "Soviet military superiority" that Washington is carrying out its extensive "startegic modernization" program, including the building and deployment of the latest nuclear systems such as the MX and Midgetman missiles, two types of heavy bombers, the Trident missiles-carrying submarine systems, and Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Washington is casting caution to the wind in its efforts to "prove" the USSR is carrying out its own "Strategic Defense Initiative." They have even gone so far as to claim the "Russians possess the world's only operational antisatellite weapon system." And that, as has already been noted, in a context where for 2 years the Soviet Union has had a moratorium on the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of antisatellite systems. Acting in the spirit of Goebbels' propaganda, they are trying to blame the USSR for all they are doing themselves. They assert, for example, that the Soviet Union "has already gone far beyond scientific research" in developing [sozdaniye] a strategic defense. And, in order to thoroughly intimidate the average U.S. citizen, they are questioning the USSR's commitment to the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems.

Across the Atlantic they have, so to speak, invented a "new interpretation" of the ABM Treaty whereby it is apparently permitted to develop [razrabatyvat], test, and create [sozdavat] antisatellite weapons based on different physical principles, that is to say, laser, beam, and other kinds of both land-based and space-based weapons. R. McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, for example, claims without batting an eyelid that the treaty "sanctions the testing of any ABM system provided they are based on other physical principles." How can such an interpretation be described as anything other than flagrant cheating?

After all, Article I of the ABM Treaty records in black and white that the sides undertook "not to deploy [razvertyvat] ABM systems for the defense of the territory of their country and not to create a base for such a defense." And, according to Article V of the treaty they undertook "not to develop [sozdavat] test, or deploy [razvertyvat] ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." As we can see, the "star wars" program stands in flagrant contradiction to the ABM Treaty on two counts. First, because work is being carried out to create [sozdavat] an ABM system for the whole territory of the United States, which is banned under Article I of the treaty. And second, because a space-based ABM system is involved, which is banned under Article V.

In their attempts to obscure an extremely clear issue some people in Washington cite an agreed statement appended to the treaty -- so-called Statement D, which, it is said, allows the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM means based on other physical principles (lasers, directed energy beams, and so forth). But the whole point is that the possibility of the emergence of such means is allowed only with regard to the limited ABM defense areas permitted by the treaty and with regard to land-based stationary systems. Each side is permitted to have just one such area covered by an ABM system. No other interpretation of the text of Statement D is possible. The point of this disgraceful ballyhoo created by the U.S. Administration around the ABM Treaty was expressed by the Pentagon chief, who stated without any subterfuge: "We must examine the possibility of actually breaking the ABM Treaty."

No matter what they say across the Atlantic to mislead the public, Washington's practical deeds show that the United States is seeking to provide itself with the capability of a nuclear first strike against the USSR and to escape retaliation by creating [sozdat] an ABM system.

The threat of world nuclear war has not receded. In these conditions there must be no weakening or slackening of vigilance. History has placed special responsibility on the USSR and the other socialist countries, since there is no other such powerful force capable of restraining the aggressive forces of imperialism and preventing them from toppling the world into the abyss of nuclear war.

The "starry hour of mankind" has struck. There now exists, it can be said, a unique opportunity to achieve a mutually acceptable accord. It is up to the U.S. Administration. The peoples of the world expect that it will approach the matter responsibly.

LATE REPORT: DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SS-20's

LD011304 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 1 Nov 85

["Statement by the USSR Defence Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- In connection with the allegations made in NATO in order to deliberately distort the real state of things, the USSR Defence Ministry had issued the following statement:

The number of SS-20 missles in the European zone of the USSR is 243, while the number of SS-20 in the whole on the USSR's territory is considerably smaller that the number of 441 of such missiles as given by NATO.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM311221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] Peace -- Socialism's Ideal

The preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is entering a crucial new stage. Yesterday the press published the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. It will be discussed extensively along with the other precongress documents. Such a discussion is characteristic of Soviet socialist democracy and affords the working people a real right to participate in the formulation of the plans on whose implementation the country's future depends. This is inconceivable in any capitalist country, no matter how much "bourgeois democracy" is extolled by its apologists and propagandists.

Our goal is to build a communist society. To bring this achievement closer, the party directs the people toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The tasks facing us are great. The firmer the cause of world peace, the quicker and better we shall receive these talks. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program graphically highlights the indissoluble unity of the domestic policy -- which is creative -- and foreign policy -- which is aimed at consolidating peace -- of the Leninist party and Soviet state.

The program document contains the integrated expression of our concept of peace, social progress, and the national liberation of the peoples. It formulated the ultimate, unshakable foundations of party policy in the world arena. At the same time it demonstrates the breadth of the party's approach to international matters and its ability to take prompt account of changes in the situation, to face up to the realities, to evaluate events objectively, and to respond flexibly to the demands of the time.

You do not have to look far for examples of a creative approach by the CPSU and Soviet state to the implementation of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. That approach was shown in the new proposals put forward at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The struggle for peace and an end to the arms race is the main direction of the international policy of both the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This is reaffirmed by the results of the Warsaw Pact state's Political Consultative Committee conference held this week in Sofia.

The statement adopted there, entitled "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and an Improvement in European and World Affairs," demonstrates convincingly the allied socialist countries' determination to continue acting jointly in the international arena, to consistently pursue a class line, to not yield to the imperialist "policy of strength," and to not allow the United States and NATO to disrupt in their favor the military-strategic parity that has taken shape in the world.

The Warsaw Pact states are convinced that the slide toward nuclear catastrophe can and must be halted. They believe that the approaching Soviet-U.S. summit presents an opportunity for the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord, which the world's peoples expect.

The durability of the fraternal socialist countries' alliance is the main guarantee of their successes in both the domestic and the foreign policy shperes. This was vividly demonstrated by M.S. Gorbachev's recent friendly visit to Bulgaria. Speaking in Sofia during the visit, he noted that "our countries are living and building their future in a close alliance.

And for this alliance to become stronger it is necessary to have constant contacts among the fraternal parties and countries, comradely consultation and an exchange of experience, joint decisions and concrete accords -- in general, everything which gives new impetus to the further development and improvement of our cooperation and collaboration."

These words may also be applied with complete justification to the cooperation and collaboration among all the socialist community countries, including in the international arena. One important result of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference is that at the Soviet-U.S. summit the Soviet Union's voice will also be the voice of all the allied socialist countries.

The ABM Treaty and Its "Interpreters"

The 40th anniversary of the United Nations being marked these days has provided an opportunity to sum up the results of the postwar development of internatonal relations and at the same time to address the problems facing the world community.

It is to the United Nations' credit that mankind has managed to avoid a new world war in the past 40 years. Nevertheless, the main tasks in its Charter -- to create the guarantees of a durable peace -- has still not been resolved. Now more than ever, the joint efforts of states and peoples are needed to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind and to resolve many other urgent tasks.

As a founder of the United Nations and permament member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union will continue to comprehensively promote the implementation of this most representative international organization's lofty mission. The Soviet Union's foreign policy activity outside the UN framework is also aimed at attaining the goals enshrined in the UN Charter.

Our country's new proposals are on the table at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Their essence is clear and simple: to reduce by 1/2 the relevant Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms; to shut tight the door leading to the deployment of weapons in space; and to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. The new Soviet proposals remain at the center of attention of statesmen and the international public. Their attractiveness continues to grow.

Washington cannot ignore this fact either. However, instead of giving proper attention to examining the Soviet proposals at the talks in progress in Geneva, it tries to respond to them with a highly arbitrary and distorted interpretation relating to individual details taken at random from those proposals. This is a deviation from the main task of attaining mutually acceptable agreements.

The nearer the date of the Soviet-U.S. summit comes, the more active the U.S. adherents of the "star wars" program become. Some of them are performing real miracles of political tightrope walking in this respect. As an example of this we may cite the story which caused quite a fuss recently in the Western press; it involves Washington's search for a "new interpretation" of this very important document.

The highly curious details about how this happened appeared in the U.S. press, including THE WASHINGTON POST.

According to an article in it, the "delicate mission" was entrusted to a certain (F. Kansberg), a former assistant prosecutor in a New York district court, who, it appears, has considerable experience in combating pornography dealers and the Mafia but not the least experience in the arms control sphere.

"(Kansberg's) strange association with the global policy sphere," the article's author writes, "began last spring when he was invited to work as a lawyer in the Pentagon apparatus by F. Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy, and R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy (both of whom, the Washington newspaper recalls, are avidly committed to the "star wars" concept).

The lawyer -- the nominee of the Pentagon's space hawks -- did everything in his power to justify that trust. Within a week he prepared a report with the desired "new interpretation" of the ABM treaty. The point of his "analysis" was that the treaty not only permits "almost unlimited development [razrabotka] and testing of the components of Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' but also raises doubts about whether the "deployment" of weapons in space under the "star wars" program should "actually be limited." Acquainting himself with this "analysis," Perle, in his own words, said: "I almost fell off my chair" -- from delight, presumably.

However, (Kansberg's) report seemed so bold that Washington decided to verify its conclusions. This was assigned to (A. Sofaer), a State Department lawyer. The latter stated that his Pentagon colleague's report contains "not so much an analysis as a statement of opinion." Nevertheless, he did not dare enter into open conflict with the Pentagon, and "came to the conclusion" that the treaty does not forbid the testing or development [razrabotka] of future space-based ABM systems, although it does forbid their deployment.

We shall not recount all the subsequent details of the examination of the two reports in the offices and corridors of power in Washington, especially since the author of THE WASHINGTON POST article was unable to clarify whether "unanimity had been achieved" among the participants in the numerous sessions where the reports were compiled and studied.

It is a fact, however, that R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, made a statement in which he asserted that the testing and development [razrabotka] of ABM systems on the basis of "new physical concepts" are not only not prohibited but, on the contrary, are "approved and sanctioned" by the ABM treaty!

"This startling comment by a high-ranking official," THE WASHINGTON POST continues, "was a shock to the participants in the ABM treaty talks (on the U.S. side -- N.P. note), to other arms control supporters, to America's allies in Europe, and to those members of Congress inclined toward arms control." In this context the newspaper cites not only indignant reactions but also well-argued statements by competent people who categorically refute McFarlane's "conclusions."

Revealing the facts and reasons behind Washington's search for a "new interpretation" of the ABM treaty, THE WASHINGTON POST cites a frank comment by a White House staffer, according to whom "some people in the administration are becoming very nervous" on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit "and are trying to eliminate in advance the possibility" of deviations from the "star wars" program.

However, the Washington hawks' ambitions are encountering growing opposition in the world, including the United States.

Washington's Latest Maneuver

Because Washington's "firm stand" on the nonmilitarization of space and the ending of the nuclear arms race on earth is being rebuffed, it has decided to try a new maneuver in the hope of switching world public attention to a different theme.

A "trial ballon" was sent up during a recent briefing held for journalists by yet another "high-ranking spokesman" -- from the White House this time. Thus it transpired that Washington has come to discover "regional problems."

Such problems do indeed exist. But they are often created by the imperialist policy of the United States itself, which is reluctant to accept that peoples should choose their own path of development, establish in their own countries systems, which cannot be made to fit Washington's ideas about democracy; and refuse to follow in the wake of aggressive U.S. policy in the international arena. The U.S. intervention in Grenada, the theats against Nicaragua, the U.S. armed intervention in the Near East, and support for reactionary regimes in various parts of the world are graphic examples of that. Most regional problems will be resolved more rapidly by the peoples of the relevant countries themselves the sooner imperialist interference in their internal affairs ceases.

The White House briefing attracted some attention because it preceded R. Reagan's preannounced speech to the UN General Assembly jubilee session. And indeed, the President did bring precisely the issue of "regional problems" to the forefront, stating that it must be "a central one" at the Geneva summit meeting. The president, however, added nothing new to what is already known, except for attempts to justify U.S. interference in other states' affairs.

His address disappointed the representatives of many states by its clear intention to sidestep today's main issues, which are linked to reducing nuclear armaments and preventing the militarization of outer space. It is true the President repeated that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be waged. That is a positive feature. Unfortunately, one cannot conclude from his speech that the United States intends to give up planning a nuclear war or stockpiling nuclear missiles. Moreover, he did his utmost to justify plans to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons, trying to present them, against all the evidence, as defensive.

Returning to the American interpretation of "regional problems," it should be said that the latest Washington maneuver comes after the failure of its disgraceful charges against the USSR of violating earlier treaties and agreements and of its attempts to find a "new interpretation" of the ABM treaty. This maneuver -- an attempt to shift responsibility for the tension existing in various parts of the world onto the USSR -- together with accusations of alleged human rights' violations in socialist countries and false claims of a "Soviet military threat" is designed to divert public attention from both America's aggressive policy of expansion and its even more dangerous plans fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

However, there can be no doubt that the real point of Washington's diversionary maneuver will be recognized in good time by the public. The destiny of the world, including all its regional problems, depends too much on ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space for the latter to be relegated to the background.

LOMEYKO VIEWS MEDIA ROLE IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

AU311232 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vladimir Lomeyko, "head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs," specially written for ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME: "For the Sake of Confidence"]

[Text] Whenever we think these days about the spirit and decisions of the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee, we inevitably also think about the role of the mass media at the present stage of international relations, a stage that involves great responsibility. What determines the lofty character and the realism of the appeal launched by the Political Consultative Committee under the title "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Change for the Better in European and World Affairs"? In my opinion this realism is embodied in the appeal for a new approach to politics, for mutual restraint. This spirit is embodied in the idea of stopping the armaments race, intensifying the dialogue among Europeans, and consolidating mutual confidence. The mass media in both East and West can specially contribute to this process.

We can adhere to different views, but we only can survive, or perish, together. This is the new reality, this is the demand of the nuclear century, which requires from politicians and representatives of the mass media that they change their readers' way of thinking and renounce many cliches of the old mentality.

However, not all journalists in the West are aware of this. Many of them continue to fight at the barricades of old ambitions, passions, and personal profits, without noticing that we are all threatened by the sword of Damocles of nuclear war and are suffering under its growing weight which has thinned the delicate thread of human life. There is no serious scientist today, who does not warn about the danger of nuclear war. The movement of physicians against nuclear danger was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Journalists are the ones who should encourage people to adopt the approach of understanding between East and West.

This is because wherever mutual confidence is missing there is an abundance of weapons.

The representatives of the mass media in different countries are capable of making a specific contribution to the disarmament struggle, if they were to become aware of their responsibility as citizens, as members of the human community, and if, according to their possibilities, they were to emphasize all the things that bring people closer together and not what separates them.

This is the spirit of the meetings of mass media representatives from East and West when people with a sense of responsibility participate in them. At the roundtable of mutual confidence, representatives of mass media from East and West express their opinions. Each of them can present his views, but it is also very important that he not only be understood, but that he understand the others. For, if it is true that we survive or perish together, this means that it is not possible to guarantee one's own security without guaranteeing the security of others. As a result, it is in everyone's interest to strengthen mutual understanding and also to strengthen his own self-confidence, as a partner in the life of our own common earth, inhabited by all people.

The concept which a generation ago sounded like nostalgia for a nonexistent ideal -- namely the Land of Man -- imagined by the lonely French pilot and poet Antoine de Saint Exupery, has acutely become a moral imperative of our times.

Meetings of journalists from East and West at which the spirit of the aspiration toward mutual understanding prevails undoubtedly need moral support. This is because they make a specific effort to go from words to deeds by placing words at the service of deeds, at the service of the main cause of our epoch -- namely the guarantee of mutual understanding and mutual confidence among peoples, on which, without exaggerating, the future of mankind really does depend.

None of us would like to be an idealist, separated from the hard core of real politics. The existence of two systems is an objective reality of our times. However, the world must survive and we need this world; therefore we also need a new method of thinking based on global and even cosmic dimensions.

The idea of mutual understanding through the mass media is difficult to implement in practical life, but it is exceptionally important.

The experience of the decade since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, which marked the victory of the spirit of international understanding, cooperation, and detente, shows the difficulties the opportunities of this process. Let us remember how long and difficult it was for the spirit of Helsinki to emerge -- in a controversy -- but also in the cooperation of the political will of many social forces and governments. The emergence of this spirit marked a victory for the forces of detente, cooperation, and mutual confidence and the victory over the policy and philosophy of confrontation.

Since the very beginning the spirit of Helsinki had not only supporters but also opponents. This includes journalists. However in the last decade, we can see that some people took care of and were concerned about growing the young seedlings of detente, while others worked on them with the poisonous insecticide of verbosity.

The experience of the past decade teaches us how important it is to believe in the very possibility and mutual advantage of understanding and detente. As for us, we understand detente as the development of stable and lasting relations among states, as an opportunity to expand the limits of cooperation among states, under which no damage should be caused to either side and no one should be asked to renounce his convictions.

The question of the fate of detente, about the opportunities for understanding, is not only being resolved in the offices of the politicians. It also depends upon the mass media, which bear personal responsibility for everything that is happening and which are willing, or not willing, to contribute to the spirit of understanding and mutual confidence.

Sitting at the roundtable of mutual confidence, the journalists can exchange opinions on the questions that concern them. They can seek ways and means of overcoming suspicion and distrust, prejudices, and hostilities. We are learning the difficult art of peaceful coexistence, and above all the first rule of mutual respect: to be able to listen to the others and answer them.

[This article contains the following insert providing biographical details about the author:

"Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko was born in 1935. He is well known as a Soviet journalist on international affairs and is a candidate of historical sciences. He was the chief of the NOVOSTI bureau in Bonn, chief editor for Western Europe at the NOVOSTI editorial offices, and then foreign political observer for LITRTATURNAYA GAZETTA. He is the author of many articles and books. Since 1984 he has been the head of the "press" department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR."

"ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME's readers are familiar with V. Lomeyko from his commentaries written especially for our newspaper. Our readers will continue in the future to encounter the in-depth treatments of V. Lomeyko of topical and pressing questions in international life through articles published on our pages."]

RED CROSS, CRESCENT'S PEACE STANCE CITED

PM301503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Noble Tasks"]

[Text] Geneva -- The General Assembly of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has ended in Geneva.

It discussed problems connected with the implementation of the final documents of the second world conference, "The Red Cross and Peace," the league's participation in measures for International Peace Year -- 1986 -- and also a number of organizational questions. Your correspondent asked V.A. Baltiyskiy, the league's vice president, to describe the assembly's work.

He said: "We discussed very important questions of the work of the league, which unites the national societies of 137 countries. The delegates' attention was focused on questions of stepping up the struggle in favor of strengthening peace, cooperation, and trust. In this connection attention was drawn to the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing nuclear war and ending the arms race, and the importance of the large-scale and comprehensive proposals advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev during his stay in France was emphasized.

"The Soviet delegation informed the assembly of the work done to realize the decisions and recommendations of the Second World Conference, 'The Red Cross and Peace.' We reported that the Soviet Union has drawn up a plan of measures to expand the activity of the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in conducting a campaign for peace and the broadening of cooperation. Over the next few years seminars on the following subjects will be held in the Soviet Union: 'Health as a Factor of Peace and Development,' 'Information in the Service of Peace,' 'The Education of Young People in the Spirit of Peace,' and others. Naturally, these measures attracted the delegates' attention and were included in the league's working documents.

"Two trends clashed in the course of the assembly's work," V.A. Baltiyskiy emphasized. "On the farfetched pretext of 'guarding the league against debate,' a number of delegations headed by the United States sought to do everything to prevent the participation of the Red Cross in the struggle for peace. Despite that resistance, a plan for the league's long-term activity was adopted which fully reflects the proposals of the socialist and developing countries and which convincingly showed the interconnection between peace, health, and humanism."

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES REAGAN LETTER TO GORBACHEV

LD011316 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Arthur Hartman at the latter's request.

The U.S. Ambassador conveyed a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their conversation Eduard Shevardnadze and Arthur Hartman discussed issues concerning preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summitt meeting in Geneva as well as the business visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which is to take place within the next few days.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S. SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

PM011137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura "International Notes": "They are Dodging About in the White House Prior to the Geneva Meeting"]

[Text] It is reported from Washington the White House has announced that throughout the weeks remaining to the Geneva meeting, the U.S. President's attention will be occupied only by preparations for the forthcoming dialogue. On the agenda of this preparation are weekly sessions of the National Security Council, each lasting at least 2 hours; daily morning briefings which will be given to the President by his national security aide, R. McFarlane; and meetings with "experts" on the Soviet Union, congressmen and senators who have visited the USSR, and former U.S. presidents... In brief, the preparation program is so full that R. Reagan will have no time left to study domestic problems.

The fullness of the schedule undoubtedly reflects the White House's intentions to conduct the Geneva talks as effectively as possible. But the question is: What precisely are these intentions? This is not an idle question. People in the United States are asking it with a concern just as profound as everywhere else in the world. The reason lies in a suspicion which is mounting everywhere and which was succinctly, but accurately formulated by THE NEW YORK TIMES observer T. Wicker: By its behavior on the eve of Geneva, the administration is casting doubt on its conscientiousness and purposefulness." This observation is based on facts.

The most important of these facts is the U.S. Administration's approach toward the package of new, broad-scale initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union. Expressing widespread sentiments about this responsible step, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes: "The USSR's present peace offensive has struck against Washington and, from the propagandists' viewpoint, has put it in an obviously unfavorable position. That is why the United States has been faced with the acute need to work out at least some kind of proposals in the disarmament field."

The world waited a long time for Washington to reciprocate, but it never happened. Addressing the United Nations General Assembly jubilee session on 24 October, the U.S. President tried to avoid discussing the current priority issues in Geneva -- the halt of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. In exchange, he proposed an agenda which would ultimately come down to "discussing the USSR's conduct."

The disillusionment caused throughout the world by this White House "initiative" was only surpassed in strength by the denunciation of Washington's obstructionist positions. The pitch of public criticism ran so high the administration did not believe it could continue -- up to the start of the actual Geneva talks -- to openly reject the demands for a constructive approach toward the Soviet Union's proposals.

There was no need to wait for the results. On 28 October White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes joyfully told journalists: "An analysis of the Soviet proposals in the arms control sphere has been basically (!) completed and the results of the analysis will soon (?) be submitted to the President." Just a day elapsed and an NBC television news program announcer tried to inject a new portion of optimism into his compatriots: "It has become known from sources in the administration," he announced, "that the President will almost certainly (?!) respond to the latest Soviet arms control proposals either before or during the Geneva meeting."

The public is being asked to be patient -- and wait. To wait perhaps indefinitely. After all, it has been stated that the President will answer you. Will almost certainly answer...

But alongside this campaign of "general reassurance" another, perhaps even more vigorous, campaign is under way. Speakes again, having offered the consolation that the discussion of problems connected with disarmament is by no means being taken off the Geneva meeting's agenda, at the same time stated: "Arms control is important. But regional issues are also important." R. McFarlane echoed this thesis almost word for word: "There is no doubt that arms control will be on the agenda... But for arms reduction to be lasting, an atmosphere of responsibility is needed." V. Walters, the U.S. permanent UN representative, played the same variation: "Arms control," he said, "is just one of the fields in which rivalry exists between the great powers." And as it is just one field, then the place assigned to it is not a priority one but merely one of many, the retired general implies to the quick-witted.

The Pentagon is also taking part in the game. C. Weinberger, who recently traveled to Europe, is collecting votes among the United States' NATO partners in favor of Washington's "uncompromising stand" because the Soviets, he says, appear to be violating treaties and not everything seems to be clear with them as far as chemical weapons are concerned...

In brief, the U.S. Administration spokesmen are dodging about. But for all the individual features of their handwriting, they are all doing one thing together whose thrust NBC observer R. Lloyd described as follows: "In the few weeks before the summit the administration is trying to belittle the importance of arms control. Officials note the administration will now place special emphasis on its recent proposals (they have in mind R. Reagan's "initiative" over so-called "regional conflicts" -- Yu. B.) with a view to distracting attention from arms control problems." In other words, to avoid resolving the main problem.

ANALYST VIEWS REAGAN'S 'GLIB' UN ADDRESS

LD311219 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- Substituting glib talks on "the resolution of regional conflicts" for efforts to curb the nuclear arms race is nothing short of attempts to hinder the strengthening of international security, news analyst Dmitriy Volskiy writes in the latest issue of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW TIMES), commenting on Reagan's speech at the jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Let us consider the list of the countries where the U.S. President allegedly intends to settle conflict situations: Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia and Kampuchea, against which "undeclared" but cruel wars are being waged. By their brutality "dushmans" equal the "contras," and the latter are no less brutal than UNITA bandits. It is an open secret, however, that all of them, regardless of the uniform they wear and slogans they proclaim, act according to plans worked out not in the jungles or mountain caves but in the far-off offices of Washington, the news analyst writes.

The U.S. President conceived this time an idea of reaching by his fresh initiative at the U.N. the goals which are being sought through blowing up schools and power stations. Under the pretence of "a process of negotiation among the warring parties in each (mentioned) country", the President demanded in fact that the lawful governments capitulate in the face of demands of their enemies. Moreover, Ronald Reagan deemed it possible to disclose the essence of these demands. He formulated them in the following way: First, "welcoming each country back into the world economy," which, translated into the language of reality, means submission to the diktat of transnational corporations and the International Monetary Fund with all related consequences. Second, transferring power into the hands of counterrevolutionary forces, which is called "democratic reconciliation with...own people". "respect for human rights", i.e., the transformation of state system so as to fit Washington's standards, naturally, comes third. And finally, fourth and probably most important, "return to the family of free nations", the family whose head uses military bases, aircraft carriers and "rapid deployment forces" to seal those family bonds.

U.S. VIEW OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS CRITICIZED

LD251653 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 25 Oct 85

["What in Washington They Are Proud Of" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev reports: The main problem of ensuring a lasting world peace, or so Washington says, is "the resolution of regional conflicts".

Most members of the world community, however, believe that the main threat to the very existence of mankind flows from the unbridled arms race which the United States is now going to spread to outer space.

But let us leave the attempt to put the cart before the horse on the conscience of the authors of the new concept of "true peace", especially as many regional conflicts really destabilize the world situation in a grave way.

Let us instead take a look, for instance, at the problem of the Middle East -- to see how the United States takes care to "resolve regional conflicts" in practice rather than in words.

Underlying that conflict, as is known, is Israel's occupation of Arab territories, its expanionist ambitions and aggressvie forays against Arabs and its refusal to recognize and implement in fact the Palestinian people's inalienable right to exercise self-determination. It is an equally hard fact that the seizure of Palestinian lands, their forcible "Zionization: and all other concrete manifestations of Tel Aviv's aggressive terrorist policy would have been simply inconceivable without direct and all-round military, political, economic and propaganda support from the United States. is this the exemplary contribution to the cause of peace to the Middle East?

Instead of answering this simple question in Washington they declare that they "take pride in the Camp David agreements" which, they claim, aim to achieve peace in the Middle East.

En passant, they forget that what has followed the Camp David agreements has included the Isreali incursion into Lebanon, the monstrously ruthless extermination of Palestinians and Lebanese people at the Sabra and Shatila camps and the Israeli bandit-style air raids. Carried out with U.S. direct complicity, on Baghdad and more recently on Tunis. Maybe, Washington officials believe that after John Whitehead's voyage to that region people there have forgotten just as readily the air piracy of the United States itself, whose planes intercepted an Egyptian airliner -- despite the threat this created for the lives of the passengers and crew -- and forced it to land at an American military base in Italy?

So what are the Camp David accords: A "contribution to the cause of peace", as is claimed in the United States, or an anti-Arab deal designed to give an encouragement to the aggressor and erode resistance to Israeli expansionism, as the Arabs themselves and all other interested in a truly just and lasting peace in the Middle East believe with good reason? The answer is self-evident just as the conclusion that, by rejecting all realistic and constructive initiatives aimed at achieving peace in the region, the United States together with its Israeli ally blocks the sole possible path to achieving a comprehensive Middle East settlement -- the convening of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"It is time, indeed, to do more than just talk of a better world. It is time to act," they in the White House aver pathetically. It is high time to act indeed. And all mankind would really be very much relieved if the Washington administration addressed the appeal first of all to itself.

HOUSE APPROVES FUNDING FOR SDI PROGRAM

LD311730 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The House of Representatives of the American Congress has approved the allocation of $2,500 million for the "star wars" program in the current fiscal year. The money is to be spent on specific projects as part of the development of an antiballistic missile defense. A number of congressmen voted against the bill, arguing that United States' efforts in this field violate the treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems.

PENTAGON ANNOUNCES DECISION TO DEVELOP MISSILE

LD010831 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 1 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced today its intention to carry on work for the creation of an air-to-air missile of a new generation "AMRAAM" designed for fitting out fighter aircraft of the nineties. The programme to develop this missile costs already now twice as much as was originally estimated by the U.S. Air Force and continues speedily growing . Experts predict that in the final analysis this project may cost American taxpayers at least 8.4 billion dollars.

TRADE, BUSINESS COOPERATION WITH PRC REVIEWED

OW311401 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry was inaugurated on 28 May 1932. . .

The Soviet Chamber of commerce and Industry keeps steady business contacts with 82 countries. Some 50 of those countries have maintained contacts with the Soviet Union on a longterm basis. China became one of them not long ago.

The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the China Council for Promotion of International Trade signed an agreement on cooperation in Moscow in September 1985. The agreement stipulates a significant expansion of cooperation in exchange of business information, patent permits, and exhibitions. The representatives of the departments concerned of the two sides reached agreements on exchange of relevant patent permits and consulting service information, and on exchange of visits by relevant experts and arrangement for their activities.

The agreements have opened up new prospects for Soviet-Chinese trade cooperation. Many new positive experiences in this respect have been gained recently. For instance, the Soviet Union took part in the first multinational exhibition of medical equipment held in Beijing in early 1984. When the 1985 international exhibition of public utilities and livelihood equipment was held in Moscow not long ago, the national flag of the People's Republic of China was flying among the national flags of the participating countries.

The Soviet Union holds that the exchange of exhibitions is one of the keys to long-term cooperation of mutual benefit. In 1985 alone, the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and industry has sponsored 17 international exhibitions in our country. The Soviet Union has displayed its latest achievements in science and technology in 26 exhibitions held in foreign countries.

ZHAO MEETING WITH SIHANOUK NOTED

PM311148 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in New York"]

[Text] New York, 28 Oct -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is on a visit here, has met with N. Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- leaders of Khmer reactionary groupings.

News agencies reports that the State Council premier has stated that China "resolutely supports the 'coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.'"

INDO-SOVIET PLANNING GROUP MEETING OPENS

BK311438 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Indo-Soviet planning group began in New Delhi today. The Indian side to the week-long deliberations is led by Mr. Abid Hussain, member of planning commission; while Prof S.A. Sitaryan, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union; heads his country's delegation. The agenda includes among other things financing of annual and 5-year plans, foreign trade planning, and execution of large housing construction projects in urban areas. Inaugurating the meeting, the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, De Man Mohan Singh, spoke about the expanding Indo-Soviet trade since the signing of the first trade agreement in 1955.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF INDIRA GANDHI OBSERVED

LD310959 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 31 TASS -- Today the people of India are marking as a day of national unity the first anniversary of the tragic death of the outstanding political and state leader of the country, Indira Gandhi, who was murdered by hired killers on October 31, 1984, as a result of a conspiracy. All Indian newspapers carry articles which stress that inseparably associated with Indira Gandhi's name are India's strides and achievements in the economic and social fields and the growth of the international prestige of the republic which consistently comes out in favour of strengthening peace and international security and in favour of equal relations between states. Mass meetings and demonstrations are taking place all over the country today, with those participating paying a tribute of profound respect to the memory of the glorious daughter of the Indian people.

In Delhi, early in the morning, columns of members of the Indian Parliament from the ruling Indian National Congress (I) party as well as representatives of all the 22 states and nine union territories of the Republic marched through the streets of the Indian capital in mournful silence to the "Shakti Stahala" memorial complex where Indira Gandhi had been cremated. A ceremony to lay a foundation stone of a park to be named after Indira Gandhi is to take place there. The principal activity in Delhi will be a huge meeting in the Indian capital's Raj Path Avenue, where Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will make a speech.

'EXPLOITS' OF SOVIET SOLDIERS IN DRA REPORTED

PM241511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel M. Zemskov: "Stepping Into Immortality"; first paragraph is editorial introduction; report is accompanied by two head-and-shoulders photographs of the servicemen discussed in the report]

[Excerpts] They performed feats in Afghanistan. Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Zadorozhnyy threw himself on a bandit grenade and saved his comrades. Private First Class Aleksandr Koryavin used his body to shield his commander. Communist and Komsomol member, officer and soldier...

I look closely at the photographs of two young men with the emblem of the airborne forces on their collars and I try to recall my assignments with subunits and units of the limited contingent of Soviet Forces in the DRA: perhaps they met somewhere beneath the Afghan sky? No, they probably never met.

Perhaps the photographs are unsatisfactory: One is an amateur snap, the other is from a personal file. But there are not going to be any more photographs or any further meetings with Snr Lt Vladimir Zadorozhnyy or Pvt First Class Aleksandr Koryavin. They died valiant deaths performing exploits for which they were cited for important state awards.

I leaf through the military dispatches with their terse sentences; in my mind I run through the meetings and conversations with people who knew Zadorozhnyy and Koryavin. The details of the Soviet troops' exploits become clearer; exploits performed in fulfillment of our lofty, noble international tasks; exploits confirming the uninterrupted, heroic link between generations of Soviet people.

Vladimir Zadorozhnyy did not join the army by chance. He inherited a love of the armed forces from his father -- an air force pilot and lieutenant colonel who died in tragic circumstances when Vladimir was 14. It was then that the youth made his choice and entered the Suvorov military academy in Kalinin. It was then, at the age of 14, that Vladimir took his father's place in the ranks. Then he went to the Kolomna higher artillery command school, passing out with distinction, and was appointed and served as commander airborne unit in the Baltic area. He met a girl called Natasha, who soon became his wife.

A fairly conventional biography for an officer which would fit on a standard page. But behind the conventional exterior we can now see the destiny of a person capable, if need be, of perfoming a feat for the motherland.

The necessity did arise...

When Vladimir Zadorozhnyy was offered an equivalent post in a unit in the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan he did not hesitate at all. He had the knowledge, the experience, and the skills to command a subunit. He did not overestimate his powers. His 18 months of service in Afghanistan demonstrated this. His first combat order -- the Red Star -- was an acknowledgement of his courage and high professional military expertise. On dozens of occasions the officer fought with his subunit in combat against dushmans attacking peaceful Afghan settlements, truck convoys, and Afghan and Soviet military posts.

On the last day of his life Vladimir was appointed commander of an artillery reconnaissance group operating in Konarha Province. The group was moving toward its position through a gorge when it was ambushed and hit by a hail of rifle and machine-gun fire. Vladimir radioed for artillery support. Shells were exploding very close to him -- 30-40 meters away from the courageous officer -- but Zadorozhnyy continued to give precise firing instructions, skillfully adjusting the artillery salvos.

The dushmans, recognizing that they would not be able to cope with open combat against Afghan and Soviet troops, performed a turning maneuver and directed the offensive at the command and observation point. In this situation Zadorozhnyy made the right decisions and joined the troops who were repelling the bandit attack on the post. The officer killed several dushmans with his submachine gun. Victory seemed imminent, the bandits had been routed; but then enemy grenades came hurtling in from another direction. One of them was lobbed right into the command post, two paces away from Valdimir. He had not time to think. Realizing that he would not escape the blast, the officer took one resolute step forward and threw his body onto the grenade...

"We were all stunned by his bravery," officer V. Vyshinskiy, a political worker, said. "I knew Vladimir well, having served in the same regiment in the DRA. I always admired his capacity for work, his love of life, his direct and frank approach, and his real party principles. Vladimir Zadorozhnyy's last exploit saved the lives of the men in the command and observation post and enabled the airborne troops to perform their difficult mission successfully and frustrate the dushmans' plans..."

"I still can't believe that Zadorozhnyy has gone," Captain V. Chekan, Vladimir's former commander, said. "Even in the military academy -- I went to the same academy -- the lads would be drawn to him. Sensible and cheerful, meticulous in all things, and ever ready to help a fellow soldier -- he was like that in the regiment too. How the soldiers respected and tried to emulate him! In short, he was a totally dedicated soldier. Vladimir was at jump practice even when he heard of the birth of his son. The duty officer went straight up to him when he landed: 'Zadorozhnyy! While you were floating around up there, you and a son...'"

...I stood at the door of the apartment where Vladimir Zadorozhnyy's family lives and heard a child's footsteps. The door was opened by Natalya Ivanovna, his widow. She had been warned that I was coming. Silently, she stood aside and invited me to enter; without speaking she led me into a room where there was a glass frame containing a large portrait, evidently a copy of the photograph in the file. Zadorozhnyy junior, 3-year-old Artur, was cheerfully marching about the room. He was playing at "daddy." To him daddy is still alive...

"I haven't told him anything yet. He's too small, let him think that Volodya is on a mission." Natasha turned away, unable to hold back the tears.

Artur marched around the room, turning uncertainly and trying to "keep in step." He will grow up and learn what a resolute step his father took at a moment of danger, he will learn and be proud of him, and he will try to be worthy in all things of the man who gave him life and who saved the lives of dozens of his fellow servicemen.

The exploit by Pvt First Class Aleksandr Koryavin, gunner-operator of a reconnaissance company in a guards' airborne unit, was on the same caliber as Matrosov's [World War II hero].

Priority dispatches talk of the courage and fearlessness of the guy from ancient Zagorsk, displayed not only in his last battle but in previous combat as well.

"On 12 April 1985 the subunit was given the task of supporting the actions of an Afghan unit in Wardak Province. Pvt Koryavin, acting decisively and boldly, killed two rebels and took two prisoners. On a subsequent occasion he was the first to find a group of bandits in vehicles trying a flanking maneuver. He fired his hand-held antitank grenade launcher and knocked out the leading vehicle. As a result, the group of dushmans, 12 in all, surrendered..."

"On 16 April 1985, in Wardak Province, operating as a member of a platoon, Pvt First Class A. Koryavin personally killed five dushmans and captured five submachine guns, a grenade launcher, and a large quantity of ammunition. He suffered mild concussion when a hand grenade went off near him..."

Here is some more evidence of the soldier's courage, on 25 June last year. Aleksandr was 19 on that day: "Pvt First Class A. Koryavin was wounded in the leg in combat with rebels in Bagram province. Having given himself first aid, he carried on firing his submachine gun and killed three snipers. When Private First Class V. Gavrilov was wounded nearby he bandaged his wound and dragged him to a safe place..."

Aleksandr traveled many mountain roads and crossed many passes as a member of a subunit giving international assistance to the Afghan people and its army, and he was always up front. The last step in his life was a deliberate one too...

On 23 May 1985 Pvt First Class Koryavin and Private I. Khalilov were covering the platoon against possible attack from the rear. Taking up a convenient position in a fissure in the rocks, overgrown with scrub, he carefully surveyed the area from which the danger might come. Suddenly a group of dushmans appeared. Men wearing turbans and cradling submachine guns were following the platoon.

In the ensuing fight Koryavin was wounded and lost consciousness for a moment.

On opening his eyes he saw dushmans approaching, running from cover to cover. Bleeding, Aleksandr took his submachine gun in his unaffected hand and made the enemy take cover again. His strength left him, but he kept firing till the platoon commander arrived with a group of soliders.

Aleksandr saw Lieutenant A. Ivonin with his platoon comrades, heard friendly bursts of submachine gun fire, and then passed out. He came to when a comrade started bandaging his arm.

"Great stuff, Sasha, thanks," Lieutenant Ivonin was standing there leaning on his submachine gun, watching the bandaging operation. Aleksandr half got up, started to say something and then saw a dushman lurking in the bushes just a few paces away, taking aim at the officer. Gathering what remained his strength, Pvt Koryavin threw himself forward, putting his body between the commander and the submachine gun bullets...

On that day the airborne troops repulsed another six attacks and then force the gang to disperse in the mountains.

Snr Lt Vladimir Zadorazhnyy, Pvt First Class Aleksandr Koryavin...Both of them, officer and soldier, took their last steps deliberately -- as friends of the Afghan people, as internationalists. They were steps into immortality.

SOKOLOV, OTHERS MEET WITH LAO DEFENSE MINISTER

LD311649 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- There was a meeting in Moscow today between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Defence Minister and Supreme Commander of Lao People's Army, Army General Khamtai Siphandon. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere were chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First USSR Deputy Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Main Political Board of the Soviet Army and Navy Colonel General A.D. Lizichev. other officials, as well as Lao Ambassador to the Soviet Union Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS VISIT

Meets Foreign Trade Minister

OW310937 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0030 GMT 31 Oct 85

[From the morning "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read video report]

[Text] Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, received on 30 October Imelda Marcos, state and public figure, Philippine minister of human settlements, and governor or Greater Manila. [Video shows Aristov shaking hands with Mrs Marcos, seated opposite her with a number of officials.]

During a talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the issue of developing mutual trade between the Soviet Union an the Republic of the Philippines was discussed. Fernandez, Philippine charge d'affaires ad interm in the USSR, was present at the talk.

Confers With Shevardnadze

LD311408 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1335 GMT 31 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze received the special representative of the President of the Republic of the Philippines Imelda Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Greater Manila, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Shevardnadze and Imelda Marcos signed a program of cultural exchanges between the USSR and the Republic of the Philippines for 1985-86.

Holds Talks With Gromyko

LD312001 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 30 Oct 85

["In Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today Imelda R. Marcos, a prominent state and public figure, minister of human settlements and community development of the Republic of the Philippines, governor of Greater Manila, honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, who is in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the persons accompanying her on the trip.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of Soviet-Philippine relations, and some international problems. The meeting's participants expressed satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral cooperation in recent years and pointed out that there are broad opportunities for broadening and expanding it.

Andrey Gromyko analyzed the causes of the current world tensions, stressing that underlying them is the U.S. striving towards world domination. With this aim in view, it is accelerating the arms race, developing new types of weapons of mass annihilation and undertaking practical steps towards militarizing outer space. Dangerous developments are taking place in the Asian and Pacific region where the United States and its allies, under the cover of the sham thesis about the "Soviet threat", are carrying out large-scale military preparations.

The attention of the Philippine side was drawn to the package of constructive and realistic measures of the Warsaw Treaty member states, set forth in the Sofia statement of these countries "to eliminate the nuclear threat and achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs."

The implementation of such measures, which constitute a concrete programme of struggle to prevent nuclear war, would bring about a genuine turn in favour of peace in the development of the world situation. The Soviet side will uphold this programme at the forthcoming meeting in Geneva in November between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The importance of the Soviet proposal concerning the approach to security problems in the Asian Continent and the convocation of an all-Asian forum to search jointly for constructive solutions was also stressed. The hope was expresssed that the USSR and the Philippines, interested in transforming Asia and the Pacific into an area of peace, will effectively cooperate in the struggle for preserving life on earth.

Imelda Marcos reaffirmed the Philippines' commitment to the policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, expressing readiness to facilitate the easing of international tensions, curb the arms race and improve the world climate, including in Asia.

Andrey Gromyko expressed condolences to the Philippine people over a natural calamity -- the powerful typhoon which hit Luzon island causing numerous casualties. He said that the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR was arranging relief aid to the victims.

The conversation was attended from the Soviet side by chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR Tamara Golubtsova; from the Philippine side by the Philippine charge d'affairs in the USSR R.O. Fernandez.

Imelda Marcos left the Soviet Union tonight.

At Moscow's airport, she was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arnold Ryuytel, other officials, as well as by R.O. Fernandez.

RYABOV MEETS WITH INDONESIAN PARLIAMENT, MINISTERS

BK311429 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The visit of the Soviet delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Yakov Ryabov to Indonesia has been viewed by Indonesian parliamentary members and other politicians as a foundation for bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia. As noted by the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs deputy charman [name indistinct] the Soviet delegation's visit is assisting progress towards friendly relations between the two countries as well as further widening (?relations) in several fields. In this connection [word indistict] of the commission Amir Iskandar stressed that relations between the two countries would be beneficial and reflect desires to expand those relations.

Yakov Rayabov also met with Indonesian Agriculture Minister Rahmat Salleh. In thir talks, bilateral trade relations were discussed. The Soviet deputy prime minister met with Minister for Health Suwarjono Suryaningrat and the parliamentary chief Amir Makhmud.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE GOALS WITH THAILAND

BK310149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Oct 85 p 19

[Text] The Russian Trade Commissioner has welcomed a Thai proposal to set up Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce to strengthen economic and trade ties between the two countries despite the condition that the chamber's members may only comprise Thai business firms.

Yuriy P. Mikhaylov on Tuesday spoke to THE NATION on wide range of trade issues to spell out the trade policy of the Soviet Union here which he described as sometimes being misunderstood. He also clarified the methods of trade conducted between the two countries.

USSR, he said, always stands out for development of trade and economic relations with all countries. "But this does not mean that the USSR is trying to press or insist for the relation upon any country or to make any country trade with Russia."

Trade with Thailand is a two-way business and not as sometimes conceived otherwise. There is no disputes or differences that both Thailand and the USSR want to trade with each other. This is in accord with the trade agreement signed on December 25, 1970 which states that "direct trade and developing economic relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, he said. [sentance as published]

Mikhaylov emphasized that the 15-year trade has developed at the initiatives of both sides confined to the agreement that they sould be "within the framework of laws and regulations in force in each country." "We always adhere to this principle and not sometimes being conceived as pushing Thailand to trade with the Soviet Union."

"We do not wish to make Thailand trade or to influence the policy of your country. Such actions we do not have and the policy of your country is absolutely your internal business in which we will not interfere," the Russian diplomat said.

"Our aim in trade is to strengthen economic cooperation and to use the international division of labour for the benefits of both sides for trade and better understanding between the people of the two nations. There are no other goals," he pointed out.

Mikhaylov said he welcomes the suggestion by the Thai side to establish a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The chamber can lead to more trade and economic initiatives though the members will only be Thai business firms, a purely Thai organization. It does not envisage participation of Soviet representatives here.

He indicated that such practice exists in Japan where that country has an association comprising just Japanese member firms. "A similar proposal has been made by the Thai side. It is a positive factor. There will be no Russian members although this remains unclear to me. [sentence as published] But there is no infiltration as often conceived, he added.

The Russian experience, he said, has told that such organization would help increase trade between the two countries involved. All technical problems are also easily resolved.

The Soviet Union is willing to trade with firms of all sizes based on their capabilities. "In the USSR, while it is true that the state has a monopoly on foreign trade but should not hinder trade relations with countries having different social system."

The trade commissioner indicated that there is about a dozen of Russian trade organizations being involved in trade with Thailand. The number of Thai firms engaging the trade with the USSR is now over 30 ranging from large to small and medium in sizes corporations. [as published] "We are willing to trade with anyone who know the business," he stressed.

He reiterated that Russia does not trade with Thailand under the so-called barter trade system where Article Five of the trade agreement between the two countries specifies that, "All payments between Thailand and the Soviet Union shall be made in freely convertible currencies."

"I want to clarify this point once and for all. We make our payments on convertible currencies including the U.S. dollar and the pound sterling," he added.

The Soviet Union is however involved in countertrade with Thailand in which Mikhaylov described as the willingness on both sides to sell and buy. But letters of credit are issued and currently countertrade is not balanced and is in favour of Thailand.

For example, the countertrade for agricultural commodities for exports to Russia under a fertilizer countertrade arrangement is seven to one in favour of Thai companies and in the so-called "freight compensation transaction for textile, it is one to one."

This latter system works in such a way that Thai exporters hire Russian ships to carry Thai textile exports to third countries. The receipt from the freight is transferred to the Russian shipping firm to the trade organizations which in turn purchase garments from Thai exporters. The system used was agreed upon by both sides back in 1984.

Mikhaylov said that the Soviet Union is willing to buy more garments from Thailand based on such system.

USSR's imports of garments and knitwear in 1984 amounted to U.S. $2.5 billion and major supplying nations include West Germany, France, Japan, UK and Italy. USSR has been an importer on Thai fabrics for several years. "We have no intention to interfere in trade issues between Thailand and other countries," he asserted.

At the same time, he estimated that about 50 per cent of the value of Soviet exports to Thailand were conducted under countertrade and about 90 per cent of total Russian imports from Thailand also are under such practice.

He also countered allegations, which sometimes have occurred in the press, that Russian machinery quality is substandard. USSR last year exported, some U.S. $11 billion worth of machinery to 120 countries around the world.

PACT SIGNED WITH GDR ON STATE PLANS COORDINATION

LD311234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on the results of coordination on the USSR and GDR state plans for 1986-1990 and beyond. The protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan, and Comrade Schuerer, candidate member of SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Goods turnover agreed on for the forthcoming 5-year period will exceed R82 billion, an increase of almost 30 percent compared with the current 5-year plan.

Details of Protocol

LD311419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and USSR agreed on the coordination of their economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990 and beyond in Moscow today with the signing of a corresponding protocol. The document, signed by the chairman of the State Planning Committees of the two countries, Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Talyzin, adopted concrete measures for further cooperation in science, technology, and production which are to contribute to the accelerated implementation of the comprehensive intensification in the two countries' economies.

The total volume of trade, amounting to over M380 billion, agreed on for the 1986-1990 5-year plan period represents the largest-ever trade volume between the GDR and USSR. It will amount to an increase of 28 percent over the period 1981 to 1985. The mutual deliveries agreed on in the plan coordination are to be the basis of the preparation and conclusion of the long-term bilateral trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990.

The USSR will export raw materials and fuels to the GDR, including 85.4 million tons of crude oil, 34.5 million cubic meters of natural gas, 22.5 million tons of coal, 8.5 million tons of iron ore, and 16 million tons of rolled steel. By increasing its deliveries of machinery and equipment, including mining equipment, metallurgical equipment, vertical mills and ore crushers, and chemical plant, the GDR will contribute to the further strengthening of the material-technological base of the USSR's raw materials and fuel branches.

The mutual deliveries of products in the metal-working industry will increase over 30 percent in the period up to 1990 in comparison with the current 5-year plan and amount to over M156 billion. High growth rates are planned primarily in the mutual trade of products which are important for the application of key technologies in the economy. These include microelectronic components and the special equipment necessary for their production; high-productivity, numerically controlled machine tools; flexible manufacturing units; machining centers; and robot-, computer-, and information technology.

The GDR is to continue to take an active part in the reconstruction and expansion of the Soviet consumer goods and food industry through the supply of know-how, planning, and delivery of complete plant, machinery, and equipment. GDR deliveries of consumer goods to the USSR is to increase 40 percent up to 1990 compared with the current 5-year plan.

Cooperation in the chemical industry will be significantly increased in the period up to 1990 and channelled primarily into more intensive processing of raw materials, the production and application of technologies that are free of waste products, the development of new production processes, and processing of raw materials as well as expanding the production of modern chemical plants. In the delivery of chemical products agreed on, GDR exports will increase 50 percent in the period up to 1990 compared with the current 5-year plan.

After signing the protocol on the results of the plan coordination, Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Talyzin called it a great event in the life of the two countries and an important contribution to strengthening the fraternal alliance between the GDR and USSR.

As a result of this program, said Nikolay Talyzin, relations in the coming 5-year plan period will be even more comprehensive and wide ranging. To a decisive degree it will implement the decisions of the CEMA consultations at the highest level, the bilateral program of scientific-technical and economic cooperation until the year 2000, and the agreements reached between the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED and CPSU, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev.

From the point of view of the trade volume alone, said Gerhard Schurer, the agreement was unparalleled in the world. Its content concentrated on the most up-to-date technology, a high quality of products, the further development of cooperation and specialization and a significant dynamism in the development of trade. Gerhard Schurer stressed that everything would be done to fulfill the tasks contained in this important document.

Antonov, Schuerer Meet

LD311938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet side to the joint government commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and USSR, received in Moscow on Thursday Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR side to the joint government commission. The friendly talk centered on measures for deepening cooperation in science, technology, and production, proceeding from the basic agreements between the two countries' highest representatives.

These measures are aimed, in preparation of the next joint GDR-USSR government commission session, at the further implementation of the long-term program up to the year 2000 and the decisions of the CEMA member-states' economic consultations at the highest level. Questions primarily related to the closer shaping of cooperative relations for the accelerated development, and broad application of key technologies in the two countries' economies were discussed.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES VISITING RCP DELEGATION

PM311336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Studying Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of RCP party workers headed by E. Sonea, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Propaganda and media section, was in the Soviet Union 23-30 October.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the ideological and political education of working people. They held conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Leningrad and Novgorod CPSU Obkoms, and a number of ideological institutions, departments, and primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They had a friendly conversation, in which V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

TRUD RECALLS PAST TU LINKS WITH ALBANIA

PM311146 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Oct 85 p 7

[S. Kuleshov article: "In the Working People's Interests; on the 40th Anniversary of the First Albanian Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] From the very first days of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and establishment of a democratic people's system, the country's working people became actively involved in creative work to effect the socialist restructuring of society.

At the initiative of the Albanian working people, trade union councils uniting local trade union organizations of workers in various production sectors were created in many cities. In February 1945 an all-Albanian conference of workers and employees was convened, which elected a Provisional General Council of Albanian Trade Unions. This step marked the creation on a countrywide scale of a trade union organization destined to defend working people's interests, strengthen the democratic people's power, and take an active part in resolving economic questions. An important place in the trade unions' acitivty was occupied by strengthening the solidarity of Albanian working people with working people throughout world in thestruggle for democracy and peace, for better working and living conditions, and for close cooperation with other countries' trade unions.

On 26 October 1945 the First Congress of Albanian Trade Unions was convened in Tirana. It summarized the results of the achievements of the working class in less than a year since the country's liberation: Workers and employees had been united in 14 local trade union organizations with more than 25,000 members; the 8-hour work day, the weekly free day, and annual paid leave had been introduced; andthe principle of equal pay for equal work had been established.

The congress expressed the tremendous gratitude of Albanian working people to the Soviet Union and their ardent desire to strengthen international solidarity. A greetings telegram to the AUCCTU, the text of which was apprived by the tumultuous applause of all delegates, said that the Soviet Union was the savior of the whole world from fascism and that Albanians had started the liberation struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people.

Within the framework of the all-around mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Albania and the selfless and genuinely international help which Soviet people gave the Albanian people in the cause of the country's socioeconomic development, the links between Soviet and Albanian trade unions also expanded successfully. The regular exchange of delegations, information, press publications, and various book and photographic exhibition -- that is by no means a full list of the contacts which existed between the AUCCTU and the Albanian trade unions.

Representatives of Albanian trade unions took an active part in holding bilateral and multilateral seminars and conferences on topical problems of the trade union movement.

Albanian trade union delegations were welcome visitors at many enterprises of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, and other cities, where they familiarized themselves with advanced work methods. Following the example of Soviet trade unions, Albanian trade union organizations headed socialist competition in the republic.

As the Albanian press once noted, the experience of the trade union movement in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries was of great importance for Albania and helped resolve important tasks of building a new society.

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES PACT SUMMIT RESULTS

PM311616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Results Approved"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct -- At a session here the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has approved the results of the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the activity of the Polish delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo concluded that the participants in the conference pointed out the real causes of the growth of international tension: They lie in the policy of imperialism, primarily of the United States. Particular alarm is caused by the threat of the arms race spreading to outer space. It was pointed out at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee that the main goal of the allied socialist states' foreign policy has been and remains the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the lowering of the level of military confrontation, and the development of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The declaration adopted at the conference fully supports the Soviet Union's constructive position aimed at the practical solution of the task of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, and also the USSR's new and major foreign policy initiatives.

Great significance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe lies in the strict observance of the principle of the inviolability of postwar borders on the continent. In this connection, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo notes, the participants in the conference pointed out the danger of the revival of revanchist forces, primarily in the FRG. The encouragement of revanchism by official and other circles anywhere runs contrary to the interests of ensuring peace, detente, and co-operation on the continent. Nor are these interests furthered by attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states or to use "sanctions" and blackmail in economic relations.

In today's international circumstances, the conference stressed, particularly great significance attaches to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries and their military-political alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- which is an important factor for the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The goals of the further dynamic socioeconomic development of fraternal countries must be served by the implementation of the meausres to deepen socialist economic integration mapped out by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the announcement says, perceives the documents of the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee as an effective program for the struggle for peace and prevention of the nuclear threat.

RYZHKOV INVITES NETHERLAND'S' LUBBERS FOR N-ARMS TALKS

AU311437 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1422 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Hague -- The Netherlands head of government Lubbers has been invited by Soviet Prime Minister Ryzhkov to a talk on intermediate-range missiles.

According to Netherlands newspapers yesterday, 2 days before the decidion of the Netherlands Government on the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles, Soviet Ambassador Blatov conveyed a corresponding telegram of the Soviet government to Lubbers.

Tomorrow, the Netherlands Government will decide if the decision on counter armament of 1 June 1984 will be implemented.

LOMEYKO COMMENTS ON NETHERLANDS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM311329 Rotterdam NRC Handelsblad in Dutch 28 Oct 85 p 3

[Report on interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko by Jan Gerritsen: "You Have to Make The Number of Nuclear Missiles Smaller"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 28 Oct -- A decision in favor of the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in accordance with the government's 1 June decision "disregards elementary logic." In addition, if it does decide in favor of deployment, the Netherlands, would "allow a chance to slip by" of having a positive influence on the 19-20 November Geneva summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

So declared Vladimir Lomeyko, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, in an interview with this newspaper. Lomeyko, who is staying in the Netherlands for a few days, takes the view, without saying so in as many words, that the Lubbers cabinet's 1 June decision on the proposed deployment of cruise missiles is in conflict with the 1979 NATO two-track decision.

Lomeyko: "The NATO decision (the deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe if negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitations on medium-range arms (INF) did not produce any results) was a reaction to the arms in the Soviet Union (SS-20 missiles) which can reach West Europe.

For the deployment decision that has to be taken on 1 November, the Netherlands is using the criterion of the total number of SS-20 missiles deployed on the territory of the Soviet Union, which is, Lomeyko said, "therefore illogical." He pointed out that the number of SS-20's in the "European zone" of the Soviet Union (west of the 80th meridian) has been reduced to 243, and that "that (figure) is a great deal lower than the Dutch asked of us," he said. (According to NATO, in 1984 the Soviet Union had at its disposal 243 SS-20's in the European section of the Soviet Union, that is, west of the Urals. The concept of the "European zone" as used by the Soviet Union also covers some of its Asian territory. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has made it known how many SS-20's are at present operational west of the Urals -- ed.)

The SS-20's east of the 80th meridian "cannot reach Western Europe," Lomeyko states. According to him these weapons are "counterweapons" against the U.S. nuclear systems in South Korea, on Diego Garcia (an island in the Indian ocean) and on U.S. ships in the seas around the Asian mainland. The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of "Asian" SS-20's if the United States also reduces its nuclear potential in that region. As a first step, Moscow proposed a mutual "freeze" on these weapons in Geneva 10 days ago, including the "Asian" SS-20's.

In its 1 November decision the cabinet will take the total number of SS-20's in the Soviet Union, as its point of departure because these three-warhead missiles are mobile. Of this Lomeyko said: "General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has said firmly and clearly that the Soviet Union will not take its European SS-20's to Asia or vice versa. He has also said that the SS-20's which have been placed in the SS-20 installations deployed in the European zone since June, but are no longer needed, will be dismantled within 2 months (from the beginning of October)."

"Both the shipment of SS-20 missiles and the dismantling of the installations can be verified. Everything is verifiable, provided that you take the time to do it. These are all changes in the Soviet Union's official position of which the Netherlands has shown no understanding. The discussion (over deployment) is only being carried on formally; the elementary logic is lacking."

Asked what influence a positive Netherlands deployment decision will have on the Geneva summit, Lomeyko replied: "Different answers to that are possible. They are all a part of life. But the Netherlands would then allow a chance to pass by of making a positive contribution to the discussion."

The Soviet spokesman pointed to a fundamental political aspect. "If we are both interested in surviving, you have to make the number of missiles smaller and not larger. Thus it is illogical to take new steps a few weeks before the summit, wich will be dominated by the desire for an agreement to reduce the danger of war through reductions in the nuclear arsenals."

According to Lomeyko the acceptance of new missiles also means support for U.S. forces pursuing a policy of strength. A Netherlands decision in favor of deployment will make these forces more arrogant, and it is perverse logic to argue that fewer missiles would weaken the U.S. position." [no opening quote marks as received]

[Gerritson] The Netherlands is dependent for its security on cooperation within NATO. With deployment the Netherlands is simply carrying out a NATO decision that, for whatever reasons, was thought necessary. You, after all, would want a member of the Warsaw Pact to carry out a decision made by all the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

[Lomeyko] I have already said that the Netherlands cannot rest on the NATO decision. Also, things are completely the other way around. Through a Netherlands decision in favor of deployment, the United States wants to give a signal that West Europe supports the U.S. position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. But the question is: which position? You can check our measures from the starting point that you want an objective situation. But if the withdrawal of the SS-20 missiles does not please you, you can of course resort to all sorts of little tricks.

Of the prospects for the Geneva summit Lomeyko said: "After all the radical proposals for arms reductions from General Secretary Gorbachev, leave it up to the United States to respond. But there are two Americas. Some people want arms control, others do not. They want a position of ascendancy over the Soviet Union. For us the concept of parity is supreme. It is thus a question of political will. After President John Kennedy came to power it was possible to reach an agreement banning aboveground nuclear tests within 3 days. Negotiations with the same aim had been going on for months. From this you can see how important political will is."

FRG DEBATE ON ARMS ISSUES, USSR PROPOSALS ASSESSED

PM311536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch under the rubric "The Soviet Initiatives. Before the Geneva Meeting": "FRG: Overcoming the Inertia"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 Oct -- The package of new peace initiatives from the Soviet Union remains the main subject of discussions not only among politicians and mass news media in the FRG, but also among the broadest strata of the country's population. The Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and developing fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole are being discussed in the Bundestag and the government. They are being discussed by the leadership bodies of political parties and by trade unions and have generated enormous interest and enthusiasm in West German public circles and primarily within the antiwar movement. The millions of its members support the realistic steps aimed at a fundamental improvement of international relations.

Few people in Bonn would have imagined that the initiatives from the Land of the Soviets would be so radical, on such a large scale, and so specific. This is what caught many of them unawares. The opponents of detente, accustomed to looking through black glasses at everything originating from the "red camp," are confused.

It is true that due credit must be given. This time official Bonn did not behave in quite the usual fashion. The reaction was not altogether loaded with the customary bias and "disciplined cue-taking" from Washington. The FRG Government was quick enough to give "on the whole" a positive assessment of the "advance" which, according to a statement, has occurred thanks to the new Soviet initiatives. These initiatives, in the opinion of government sources, are evidence of the Soviet Union's serious intentions to conduct talks with the West. FRG Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher was most precise in formulating his attitude toward the Soviet proposals. He declared that the West must react constructively to the USSR's proposals.

In an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl described the Soviet steps as furthering preparations for the Geneva meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders, but hastened to "play safe" by declaring that "many aspects of the USSR proposals require clarification and appear to be inadequately considered and prompted by unilateral Soviet interests."

At times the United States simply provokes its allies, forcing them to react in a fashion it considers suitable for itself. Washington is not leaving the FRG out. For example, R. McFarland, assistant to the president for national security affairs, attempted to present matters as if the implementation of Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere would result in West Europe "remaining defenseless" in the face of the "threat" of a Soviet atomic strike. Washington will have to choose between defending itself or its allies since it "will be impossible" to do both simultaneously.

The aim pursued by McFarlane with his statement is obvious. Its purpose was to create doubts, and maybe even fears, among those who have found the Soviet initiatives to their liking because of their realistic, specific, and considered nature. On the other hand, this statement undoubtedly pursued the goal of supporting the hawkish wing in the ruling bloc of West German rightists -- the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union. These people in the FRG cannot imagine life without participation in the U.S. SDI and are therefore against the proposed reduction of strategic nuclear arms, which rules out the "star wars" project. They include an entire group of influential politicians, not to mention representatives of the military-industrial complex who are keenly interested in the arms business.

But the absolute majority of people in the FRG and West Europeans in general are perfectly aware, the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT wrote, that "there cannot be any reduction of offensive nculear potential without a simultaneous limitation of defense systems."

As the day of the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders draws closer, there has been a sharp increase in the mistrust in U.S. policy in the FRG. Washington's attempts to interpret the ABM Treaty in its favor and thus justify the work on space strike weapons were greeted with great alarm here.

G. Baum, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], like many other politicians from the FDP which belongs to the ruling coalition, considers that the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" project will set an unprecedented arms race in motion and that Bonn's participation in SDI will turn the FRG into a factor hindering disarmament talks. This fact causes much concern among people, especially on the eve of the Geneva summit meeting which is, naturally, looked upon with great hope by many people here.

It is no accident that the board of the FRG's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], has described the Soviet Union's proposals in the disarmament sphere as "a major positive step." The SDP has called on the government to support the efforts made in this sphere. The militarization of space will greatly complicate everything, SDP Chairman W. Brandt warned. The "Green" Party has also highly appraised the USSR's efforts.

In a message sent to Federal Chancellor H. Kohl by H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, the communists have demanded a refusal to conclude the agreement on the participation of FRG firms and concerns in the implementation of SDI and have called for a constructive approach to the USSR's new large-scale initiatives.

People in Bonn do, of course, understand that if a country like the FRG, being one of West Europe's leading countries and an important U.S. ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, were to take a reasonable and realistic stance on the main problem of our time, it would be able to influence Washington and make a definite positive contribution to the improvement of the international situation. The progressive peace-loving forces and broad public in the FRG would like to hope that the crucial nature of the present moment will encourage West German Government circles to overcome the dangerous inertia of the past and opt for a constructive course.

BUNDESTAG CLASHES OVER 'OSPOLITIK' BILL

PM311122 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Debates in the FRG Bundestag"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct -- Debates have been held in the FRG Bundestag on question of FRG policy toward the GDR and the other socialist countries. The original grounds for the debate, held on the initiative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction, were a joint draft resolution formulated by experts from the SPD, the Free Democratic Party of Germany [FPD], and the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]. Despite being tendentious and contradictory on a number of points, the documents marks, in principle, a certain shift in the FRG's previous position on questions of the peactime structure in Europe, postwar borders, and the FRG's treaties and agreements with its Eastern neighbors, in which the West German Social Democrats have played a considerable role.

For example, the draft resolution notes the lasting significance for FRG policy of the FRG's "Eastern" treaties and agreements, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the CSCE Final Act, and the Madrid meeting final document. The draft resolution proposes that the "principle of the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states within their present borders, a principle enshrined in the Moscow Treaty, the treaty between the FRG and Poland, and the treaty on the basic principles of relations between the FRG and the GDR, be confirmed now and for the future as a fundamental condition of peace."

This provision of the dreft resolution in fact undermines the position of the West German revanchists and their followers in the CDU/Christian Social Union [CSU] camp, who are working for a "review" of the postwar arrangement on the continent and are making impudent territorial claims against the FRG's Eastern neighbors. This provision of the draft resolution was given a hostile reception by the most right-wing circles of the Bonn ruling parties and ringleaders of the revanchist "Union of Expellees." Under pressure from A. Dregger and F.-J. Strauss, the arch-conservative leader of the CDU/CSU bloc, and other spiritual inspirers of revanchism, the ruling coalition parties refused at the last moment to support a fundamental document on which their own foreign policy experts had been working for 6 months along with the Social Democrats.

Under the conditions that had taken shape the SPD faction submitted the aforementioned draft resolution for examination by the relevant Bundestag commission as its own document.

The fuss raised over the draft resolution by extreme right-wing figures from the CDU/CSU has again demonstrated the Bonn ruling coalition's unwillingness to be guided by realistic, long-term considerations in the "Ostpolitik" sphere, as representatives of the parliamentary opposition justly pointed out in their Bundestag speeches. They accused the ruling parties of violating what used to be joint elements of the FRG's "Ostpolitik."

BONN'S REVIEW OF ATTITUDE TOWARD NAZI PAST NOTED

LD311251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0734 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, 31 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

In executing the "moral and spiritual turn" to the right, proclaimed by FRG Chancellor Kohl, Bonn is also reviewing its attitude toward the Nazi past, in particular to the traditions of Hitler's Wehrmacht. This is borne out by new directives on the issue in question, published by the Bonn Defense Minister M. Woerner and timed for the 30th anniversary of the Bundeswehr, prompously being marked here.

In contradiction to previous directives, published by the Social Democrats and Free Democrats government, there has been an intentional omission in the leading instructions of the present rightwing conservative government of a provision concerning the fact that Bundeswehr traditions "may not be based on the traditions of a criminal regime such as the Third Reich." In confirmity with Woerner's instructions, subdivisions and units of the Bundeswehr can carry banners and standards of the Wehrmacht at solemn ceremonies. Individual units, barracks, vessels, and aircraft of the West German Armed Forces can appropriate the names of Hitler's generals and admirals, "the feats and deed of whom may serve as an example."

The whole series of events devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Bundeswehr began with a public ceremony of the swearing in of men being called up for military service in the town of Korschenbroich (North Rhine-Westphalia). More than 2,000 peace supporters, who came here from various parts of the region, held a demonstration against this militarist show, which took place behind heavy police cordons. Many demonstrators were arrested. The loudest show however is to take place in the next few days on the NATO proving ground in Bergen, near the anti-fascist memorial on the territory of the former Nazi concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen. On its program are field firing, a military parade, and even the presence of Chancellor H. Kohl.

ARMACOST VISITS GREECE TO DISCUSS STATUS OF U.S. BASES

LD312218 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1730 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the visit to Greece by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, has attracted the attention of many foreign observers, and not just because it is the first visit by a U.S. official to Greece in the past 3 years. There is something else which draws one's attention, our commentator writes:

Washington has given Michael Armacost the responsibility of trying to come to an understanding with the Greek Government on a wide range of Greek-U.S. differences. One of these differences especially worries the United States, and the latter would like to settle it with Greece out of the limelight. What exactly is the issue in question? It concerns the Greek-U.S. agreement signed on 31 Decmeber 1983 on economic and defense cooperation which provides for the abolition of the U.S. war bases in Greece when it expires in 1988.

Such a prospect causes displeasure within the United States and it is for this reason that Washington is forever pushing the subject of the fate of these bases to the forefront in its relations with Greece. The U.S. is striving to succeed in getting the latter's government to deal with the issue of the bases in a new way.

According to reports by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent in Athens, this problem assumed dangerous proportions in the eyes of the U.S. following PASOK's victory at the national elections in June and its government's continuation in power.

(?Considering various possibilities of action) in Athens, Washington now reckons on taking advantage of Greece's difficult economic situation by attempting to win over the PASOK government with promises of money and special advantageous credits and loans. It is assumed that the Americans are proposing a compromise solution which will allow Greece to receive over 500 million dollars annually in U.S. military credits in exchange for the use of the bases. Whatever the case may be, it is quite clear that Washington is determined to maintain its bases in Greece against the will of not only its present government, but also that of the majority of Greeks.

It is no longer a secret that the problem of the U.S. bases in Greece remains permanently on the political agenda and causes concern in the broadest sections of the public. It is no coincidence that this issue was one of the main ones during Greece's election campaign in the autumn of 1981, when parliamentary elections were held which led to PASOK's victory.

In that manifesto of change [the PASOK 'allaghi' slogan] PASOK declared the line for achieving national independence as one of its chief foreign policy directions. National independence cannot be achieved, PASOK's leader, Andreas Papandreou has repeatedly stressed, without the abolition of U.S. bases in Greece. This, to a great extent, contributed to his party's success on 18 October 1981. Since then the Greeks await the time when their land will at last be free of the uninvited guests, our commentator writes in conclusion.

ZHUKOV ANALYZES EEC INTEGRATION TRENDS PROSPECTS

PM311209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Commentator's Column": "A 'Two-Speed' Europe?"]

[Text] The problem of military-political integration of the EEC states returns to meetings of the member countries' leaders with a regularity reminiscent of the recurrent trips of Halley's Comet to earth, but incomparably more frequently.

Many years ago, when the treaty founding the community was signed in Rome, it was only a question of creating a so-called "Common Market." But even then some people in Bonn and certain other West European capitals were secretly thinking of subsequently moving toward the creation of a political and then military union, within the NATO framework, of course.

This question has recently been put forward officially and publicly, at sessions of the European Communities Council, which includes the heads of state and government of the Community countries, and at meetings of their foreign ministers. In particular, a session of the EC Council held in Milan 29-30 June this year examined a plan proposed by France and the FRG for establishing a union; the plan envisages the creation of a special political secretariat which would coordinate the activity of the EEC countries' governments. There was also talk of "strategic cooperation."

This plan, which was supported by Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, nevertheless met with resistance from Britain, Greece, and Denmark. The only decision adopted was one of a propagandist nature on the creation of a "citizens' Europe". A community flag was approved, in the form of a blue background with the letter E encircled by gold stars; an anthem was approved; citizens of one EEC country are to be permitted to take part in elections in another country if they live there, and so forth.

But the forces which advocate the creation of a West European military-political union, in which the FRG would be the pivot, are sticking to their guns. Having suffered defeat in Milan they came out in favor of creating a "two-speed (Western) Europe". It is proposed that the FRG, France, Italy, and the Benelux countries advance more rapidly toward integration, while "all the rest" would move at a slower speed.

But this maneuver has not yet met with great success either. The other day the opposing groupings within the EEC once again clashed at an intergovernmental conference convened to discuss the same old problem of the "reform of EEC insitutions." The foreign ministers of the FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg came out in favor of accelerating the integration process, while the foreign ministers of Britain, Greece, Denmark, and Ireland came out against a change in the Treaty of Rome.

In particular, acute contradictions once against arose over the demands to extend the powers of the community's executive organ, the Brussels Commission, and the functions of the European Parliament. Incidentally, even in the sphere of purely economic problems within the Common Market, there is a growing internal struggle which is doing nothing to promote either the political or still less, the military integration of the EEC.

All the same, the maneuverings of those who advocate turning the EEC into a military-political union should not be underestimated. This design takes a long-term view. And there can be no doubt that its authors, chiefly those in Bonn, will continue pushing it forward, if only in the form of a "two-speed Europe," starting with the strengthening of military-political cooperation between France and the FRG. Such plans are being put forward, in particular, within the framework of the French "concept of national security extending to West German territory," which the newspaper LE MONDE wrote about this summer.

SOVIET OFFICIALS CITED ON TIES WITH WEST EUROPE

PM311201 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Oct 85 p 16

[Harald Hamrin article: "West Europe A Coveted Opponent"]

[Text] Moscow -- Closer trade and technological cooperation with West Europe is high on the Soviet Union's foreign policy shopping list. Such increased cooperation would, among other things, lay a good foundation for detente between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

This assessment was made by Vadim (Tsiryenshikov), a researcher at the World Economy and International Relations Institute in Moscow, and it reflects rather well the increased interest the Soviet Union has shown in the countries of West Europe under its new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Approximately 80 percent of our trade with the capitalist world is with West Europe," he said. "In addition there is the fact that West Europe's technology is closer to ours than U.S. technology. And it is cheaper, among other things."

[Tsiryenshikov] also stressed that Soviet-West European cooperation in the technology field need not be a one-way traffic. "We have good basic research in the field of technology," he said. "Our shortcomings are in the field of applied research." That is why, in his view, increased cooperation should be in both parties' interests.

"And in fact it is actually the case that a number of small and medium-sized companies in West Europe have shown great interest in joint projects, 'joint ventures,' [words quoted in English] with us. The problem is that the United States is trying to push us into a corner: trying to push us down." In other words, greater West European independence of the United States is, not surprisingly, a Soviet wish.

The question of West Europe's and the United States' relative weight in the sales of Soviet foreign policy [as published] has recently been raised by a number of political commentators in the West. One reason lies in various statements by Mikhail Gorbachev and the contents of the latest Soviet disarmament initiative.

During his visit to Paris at the beginning of this month Gorbachev spoke for example, of Europe as "our common home," in a way which hinted that what he has in mind is not only a program for closer political cooperation between the various parts of the divided continent but also the idea of some sort of more general "common fate."

Gorbachev's disarmament initiative also contained a direct offer to France and Britain of bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union about those two countries' nuclear arms. The Soviet party chief's intention, as he presented the matter at his press conference in Paris at the beginning of October, is to put the British and French nuclear arms on one side of the scale and the Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear missiles, primarily the SS-20's on the other.

Gorbachev's initiative has since been followed up by a formal invitation to Britain to negotiate.

Not surprisingly, the Soviet approaches to West Europe have been met with skepticism in the United States and in West Europe. There has been talk of an attempt to "drive a wedge" between the two parts of NATO. This accusation is rejected, and this is no surprise either, with great firmness in Moscow.

Nikolay Yefimov, deputy chief editor of the government newspaper IZVESTIYA, put the Soviet Union's endeavors toward closer contacts with West Europe in the context of a historical perspective. "Some 20 years ago France and, of course, West Germany too played an important part in the growth of the policy of detente," he said. "That was where detente began."

Genrikh Trofimenko, head of the foreign policy department of the United States and Canada Institute, even recalled General de Gaulle and his speech about "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals."

During his Paris visit Gorbachev presented a very broad program for better relations between the Soviet Union and East Europe on the one hand and West Europe on the other," he said. "If this were successful, the whole situation would be stabilized."

In an editorial in mid-October the Party organ, PRAVDA, sketched a picture of a Europe in which West and East develop increasingly deep cooperation across bloc boundaries. Economic ties should be intensified, it was said. Environmental protection is an issue which unites the European continents' two parts. Even the "establishment of more businesslike relations" between the two economic cooperation organizations, the EEC and CEMA, could be envisaged. And the newspaper even added -- totally unexpectedly, if one bears in mind past Soviet condemnation of the EEC: "To the extent that the EEC nations act as 'a political unit' one could also seek to find a common language with them on concrete international issues."

Aleksandr Bovin, political commentator for IZVESTIYA, developed in a conversation with DAGENS NYHETER the question of the Soviet Union's increased interest in West Europe in recent months (But, like others, he denied that this is an INCREASED [uppercase word printed in boldface].

He referred to a couple of recent articles in which, among other things, we wrote that Soviet foreign policy cannot in any way be reduced to relations with the United States. As far as disarmament policy is concerned, of course, the United States is central, in his view.

"But the Soviet Union's foreign policy interests embrace an incomparably larger circle of problems and directions," he wrote. And this is where West Europe comes into the picture, in relation to economics and trade, for example.

The allegations that the Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge between the United States and West Europe also collapse as preposterous, in Bovin's view.

"The social interests and the class interests which tie Western Europe to its transatlantic ally are so strong and so durable that it would be unrealistic to base a policy on the notion that it ought to be possible to sever these ties," he said.

On the other hand, he admitted, the Soviet Union would happily welcome attempts by the West European countries to exert a dampening influence on U.S. rearmament policy. Or, as he slyly put it in an article titled "The European Direction": "We would like to take the opportunity through West Europe's transatlantic channels of rectifying the lack of common sense in the present U.S. Administration."

At the same time he expressed a degree of impatience and irritation which perhaps explains much of the interest in West Europe in recent months. "We have knocked on the U.S. door and it has not been opened," he said. "We have knocked again, and again it has not been opened. So why should we persist? There are other doors to knock on."

Americans should not think that they are the center of the world -- that, in other words, is the message.

But of course, Soviet foreign policy can never pass by the United States no matter how you twist and turn things, the other superpower is always of central importance to the Soviet Union. "The center of gravity in our foreign policy changes when we see that we are in a blind alley with regard to the United States," Professor Trofimenko of the United States and Canada Institute said.

The key word here is "when." Interest in West Europe increases "when" the Soviet Union beats its head repeatedly against the U.S. wall. Then Soviet foreign policy works more actively on West Europe.

REPORTAGE ON RELEASE OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

Suslikov Thanks Al-Jumayyil

NC311226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at the latter's request today. Suslikov thanked the president for his efforts to secure the release of the Soviet diplomats. After the meeting. Suslikov made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Suslikov] I visited His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today for only one reason, which was to extend to him our profound thanks for his assistance in bringing about the release of the three Soviet citizens who were kidnapped on 30 September. The three arrived at the Soviet Embassy yesterday. We thank all those present in this hall and all of the organizations, societies, and individuals involved for the assistance they rendered. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] What was the purpose of your visit to the president of the republic today?

[Suslikov] As I have said, my sole purpose was to extend thanks for the president's assistance in bringing about the release of the three kidnapped Soviets.

[Reporter] Have you identified the party responsible for the kidnapping?

[Suslikov] We have not yet obtained precise information. This is because the people who were released are tired and are under a doctor's care.

[Reporter] What will the Soviet view of terrorism in general be following the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut?

[Suslikov] I think that this question should be addressed not only to us (?but to) the Lebanese authorities — not just to our embassy.

[Reporter] Are they still here, or have they left for Moscow?

[Suslikov] Our people?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Suslikov] They are under a doctor's care.

[Reporter] Do you mean they are still in Lebanon?

[Suslikov] Yes, they are still at the embassy.

[Reporter] Were they tortured during their detention?

[Suslikov] As I said, we are awaiting the doctor's report [end recording]

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Suslikov also visited Defense and Agriculture Minister "Adil 'Usayran today for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy Press Office has denied that a news conference will be held at the Soviet Embassy on the issue of the freed Soviet diplomats, pointing out that the news about such a press conference was mere speculation by newsmen. AFP reported a little while ago that the three freed Soviets are under medical supervision at the Soviet Embassy. When Soviet Charge D'Affaires Suslikov was asked before he left for the presidential palace about the date of their departure for Moscow, he said that this depends upon a medical report on their condition. He pointed out that there are no wounds or marks on their bodies.

When asked how they arrived at the embassy, Suslikov said that they arrived on foot from Habib Abu Shahlah Street. Asked how the Soviet Union succeeded in bringing about the release of their kidnapped, when the United States has failed, Suslikov said: Perhaps it is because we have many friends in Lebanon and Syria.

AL-SAFIR on Release

LD301108 Kuwait KUNA in English 1018 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (KUNA) -- Broadranging storming and search operations last Tuesday and Wednesday had forced the kidnappers of the three Soviet diplomats to release them after the operations got near to their hideout, a security source said Thursday.

AL-SAFIR newspaper quoted a source of the Soviet Embassy as saying that negotiations had preceded the release of the three diplomats and saying that those negotiations have intensified after the arrival here of the head of the Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon Brig. Ghazi Kanaan [name as received] who supervised the efforts to release the Soviet hostages.

According to the source, the Syrian security forces, in coordination with Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party arrested a man who is connected to party that kidnapped the Soviets and interrogated him, then he was released "for reasons necessitated by the investigation."

After that clue, a special security force started the search for the kidnapped and carried out storming operations, in which Palestinian military forces took part.

Contacts with many quarters which have links with the party that abducted the Soviets led to a settlement to the issue and the Soviets were finally freed. Four Soviet diplomats were abducted last month by the fundamentalist organization and one of them was killed shortly after his abduction.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

LD311206 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1158 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution this morning received the USSR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah whom the brother commander asked to convey an important message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PERES' OFFICE DENIES EXCHANGE DEAL WITH USSR

TA011142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen of the Tehiya Party has said that in a personal meeting several months ago the prime minister presented her with his proposal for an exchange deal with the Soviet Union involving the emigration of 20,000 Jews in exchange for Israel's preparedness to make concessions on the Golan Heights. The prime minister called the meeting in his office. Kohen told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that she had immediately voiced her opposition but kept the details of the talk secret. Now that Bronfman's document has been denied and in the wake of the reports in London about Israel's plan to strike a deal with the Soviets, she believes there is no choice other than publicizing that talk.

It has been reported from the Prime Minister's Office that the reference is to a proposal Mr Peres heard from a foreign notable. The prime minister emphasized in the meeting with Mrs Kohen that he is opposed to such a deal. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Soviet Journalist on Emigration

TA311605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The assistant editor-in-chief of the Yiddish paper issued in the Soviet Union, (SOVIETISCHE HEIMLAND), says that the Moscow authorities now have a positive approach toward the problem of the Jewish exit from the Soviet Union. Hayim (Viper), the assistant editor-in-chief said this in a telephone call to Arye London, Israel Radio Yiddish correspondent.

VOSS-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS ALGERIA

LD311453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The official visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has ended. In a statement made before flying back home, the head of the Soviet delegation noted the success of the meetings and talks with the Algerian leaders and expressed his confidence that the visit will serve to further strengthen relations between the two countries. The Soviet parliamentaries were seen off by Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, and other officials. The delegation returned to Moscow today.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT MESSAGE MARKS ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD311806 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have extended cordial greetings to the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party, the National People's Assembly, the government and the friendly Algerian people as a whole, on the occasion of the national day -- the November 1 revolution anniversary.

The message to the leaders of the Algerian people's Democratic Republic Chadli Bendjedid, Rabah Bitat [as received] and Abdelhamid Brahimi points out that the high prestige of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the international scene is inseparably linked with its contribution to the struggle of Arab and African peoples against imperialism and reaction for final abolition of colonialism and racism, to peace and international cooperation.

The message expresses profound satisfaction with the high standard of relations of friendship and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, the intention to continue strengthening and developing these relations for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of consolidation of universal peace and international security.

TUNISIAN PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

PM311251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 29 October a meeting took place between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and M. Sayah, member of the Destourian Socialist Party Politburo and Tunisian minister of public works. He has come to our country to familiarize himself with the achievements of Soviet water conservancy construction and to discuss questions of the development of bilateral cooperation.

The meeting discussed questions of Soviet-Tunisian economic and technical cooperation particularly in the field of hydraulic construction.

M. Gherab, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES PDRY ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS

PM311332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second

[Unattributed report: "Guests from the PDRY"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers from the PDRY Armed Forces headed by Major Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and acting chief of the PDRY Armed Forces Political Directorate, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests had detailed talks at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on problems of party political work in the army and navy. At a political directorate, formation, and military training establishment in the Odessa Military District they familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of political organs and party and komsomol organizations and with features of the education of various categories of servicemen.

At the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy the political workers from the PDRY studied the experience of training political cadres.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier by the Kremlin Wall and laid wreaths.

In Moscow and Odessa the guests familiarized themselves with historic and revolutionary sites and monuments to the Soviet people's combat and labor glory.

Major Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad and the officials accompanying him were received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During a friendly talk, in which Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part, questions of interest to both sides were discussed. The delegation has left for home.

SPORTS DELEGATION TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA

GF301740 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] A responsible Soviet sports official yesterday revealed that a high-level Soviet sports delegation will visit Saudi Arabia shortly at an invitation of Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth Affairs. The source told KUNA that the sports delegation includes a youth team which will play a soccer match against one of the Saudi teams in the Kingdom sometime during the next two months.

U.S. PUNISHING EGYPT BY WITHDRAWING AID

LD311455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Station commentary read by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The appropriations subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, having examined a government bill on the provision of U.S. aid to foreign states in the 1986 financial year, has voted to reduce the sum allocated to Egypt by $85 million. This is reported by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS agency from Washington. A station commentary: at the microphone is Igor Surguchev.

It is well known that U.S. financial aid to foreign states serves the attainment of the White House foreign policy aims. One cannot speak, of course, of any munificence from good old Uncle Sam. It is being said increasingly often across the Atlantic that countries which receive U.S. money and weapons must pay for Washington's gifts by unconditional solidarity with U.S. actions and policy on the international scene. Those who fail to display this solidarity are immediately punished by the transatlantic assistants. They cut the size of aid, or refuse it altogether, depending on the seriousness of the recipient country's misdemeanor.

One graphic example of this kind of punishment is Egypt's deprivation by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations. The issue of cutting military and economic aid to this Arab country is still to be discussed in Congress, but impetus has already been given toward an anti-Egyptian campaign on Capitol Hill, and to judge by all accounts it will increase. What has Cairo done to Washington? Simply, President Mubarak's government has spoken out in defense of the sovereignty and dignity of Egypt in condemning the hijack of the Egyptian passenger liner by U.S. military aircraft and in demanding an apology from the White House. Moreover, the hijack of the Egyptian aircraft -- which had a group of Palestinians on board -- at the NATO military base in Sicily was sharply criticized by broad circles of world public opinion and appraised as a violation of the norms of international law. Thus, the stance taken by the Egyptian government in connection with this incident is completely justified. But on the banks of the Potomac, naturally, Cairo's reaction has aroused indignation, as there they think that a country receiving U.S. aid does not have the right to criticize and condemn whatever action the United States might take. And as soon as Egypt behaved differently, it had to be punished. Initially, by a not very large cut in aid. So this aid again looks like what it in fact is -- a means of putting crude pressure on a sovereign state.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Met by Leaders

LD311516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affaris; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Addis Ababa Report

EA312143 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces was this evening given a warm welcome on his arrival in Moscow. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam is in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the government.

On arrival in Moscow, the comrade secretary general was welcomed by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU member of the Central Committee [as heard] and foreign minister; and other high-ranking party officials. Present during the welcoming ceremony were Comrade Nesibu Taye, member of the WPE Central Committee and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; and members of the Ethiopian community in the USSR.

The high-ranking revolutionary Ethiopian delegation which arrived in Moscow with the comrade secretary general includes Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and deputy minister in the National Committee for Central Planning.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD011317 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 1 Nov 85

["In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understand" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia who is staying in the USSR on a friendly visit.

Taking part in the talks were:

A.A. Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N.I. Ruzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, E.A. Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, B.N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

S.L. Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, and G.N. Andreyev, ambassador of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia, on the Soviet side. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 0900 GMT on 1 November broadcasts a report on the talks, which lists the following members of the Soviet side at the meeting: "Comrade Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Comrade Sergeychik, head of foreign economic relations who recently returned after a stay in Addis Ababa...."]

Adis Tedla, a member of the Political Bureau of the WPE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, Ashagre Yigletu, a secretary of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Department of the WPE Central Committee, Tekeze Shoa Aytenfiso, a member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of mines and energy, Goshu Wolde, a member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign Minister, and Wole Chekol, a member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign trade minister, on the Ethiopian side.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, the identity of views and mutual understanding which are characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the WPE and between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke about the results of the October 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, preparations by the party and the Soviet people for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Soviet leadership's work to ensure a fuller development of the potential of socialism with a view to speeding up the country's social and economic advancement and raising the Soviet people's living standards.

Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke about efforts taken by the Ethiopian people and the WPE to accomplish tasks stemming from the resolutions of the 1st Congress of the WPE, work to draft the country's constitution, preparations for proclaiming the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia, progress achieved in implementing a program, drawn up by the Political Bureau of the WPE Central Committee, for overcoming the effects of the drought and the Ethiopian leadership's execution of measures to advance the country's economy.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of many-sided relations between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia on the solid basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the decisive role played by links between the CPSU and the WPE in the whole complex of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation was stressed.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to the USSR for its internationalist assistance in strengthening the economy and defense capacity of Socialist Ethiopia and in overcoming the consequences of the severest drought.

The discussion of international problems confirmed the coincidence of the views and positions of the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia on the more important questions of the present-day world situation.

The sides strongly denounced the imperialist states' course of seeking military superiority through the escalation of the arms race and its spread into outer space, and the policy of diktat and open intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Ethiopian side reiterated Socialist Ethiopia's invariable support of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and its constructive initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and improving the international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to the proposals formulated in the recent statement of the meeting of the Political Consultative Commitee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. High appreciation was voiced for the contribution of Socialist Ethiopia to the common efforts to ensure international peace and security, including the efforts made within the framework of the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement, to the consolidation of peace on the African Continent, and to the initiatives aimed at establishing in Africa a zone free from nuclear weapons.

In reviewing the situation in Africa, the leaders of the two countries voiced profound concern over the explosive situation in the south of the continent and called for resolute and effective measures with regard to South Africa to ensure that the racist regime immediately stops repression of the indigenous population of the country, fighting for their rights, ends acts of aggression and banditry against neighbouring states and complies with the U.N. resolution on granting independence to unlawfully occupied Namibia.

Having reiterated their consistent course of creating an atmosphere of goodneighbourliness and mutual understanding in the horn of Africa, the two sides stressed that success in that undertaking was quite possible provided all the states in the region displayed interest and goodwill and respected the principles formulated in the relevant resolutions of the U.N. and the OAU, including obligations on non-intervention in internal affairs, renunciation of territorial claims and settlement of contentious issues through negotiations.

The common view was propounded that the imperialist policy of dividing African states should be countered by the tireless joint efforts of African countries aimed at strengthening the cohesion of the Organization of Arican Unity and at protecting the common political and economic interests of the independent states of the continent.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Mengistu Haile Mariam were unanimous in their appreciation of the role and importance of personal contacts at the summit level as a major means of promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia in the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and the cause of world peace.

TANZANIAN ARMY OFFICIALS END VISIT TO USSR

PM091424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of leading political workers of the armed forces of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Brigadier A. Natepe, member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Executive Committee Politburo and chief political commissar of the country's People's Defense Forces, visited the Soviet Union in late September and early October 1985 at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate the delegation members were familiarized with the substance, forms, and methods of party political work among Soviet Armed Forces personnel.

At the Leningrad Military District Political Directorate, at a military school, and in a military unit the guests familiarized themselves with the organization of educational work with various categories of servicemen.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the talks, which were held in a comradely, friendly atmosphere.

The delegation has left for home.

SUPREME SOVIET NAMES NEW ENVOY TO NIGERIA

PM141419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Viktorovich Kupl as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Vsevolodich Snegirev from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria in connection with his transfer to other work.

DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY CABLES EXCHANGED WITH MALI

PM170944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Mali, the Soviet and Mali sides have exchanged greetings telegrams. The telegram from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Tragre, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of Mali, expresses the wishes of the country's leadership for the prosperity and success of the whole Mali people in the struggle to consolidate the country's independence, and for economic and social progress.

Traore's telegram to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev says that the Mali people highly appreciate the all-round support and many-sided assistance which the friendly Soviet people invariably renders it in the task of national construction.

Both sides expressed confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Mali will continue to develop successfully for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace worldwide.

SUPREME SOVIET CABLES SIERRA LEONE LEADER

PM311207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Joseph S. Momoh congratulating him on his election as president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and conveying best wishes for successes in his activity in this eminent post.

The telegram expresses the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Sierra Leone will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of the peoples of both countries in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

In an answering telegram J.S. Momoh has expressed profound thanks for the congratulations, and for his part has assured the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of his intention to continue to develop close cooperation and to strengthening the ties of friendship which traditionally exist between the two countries.

U.S., SOVIET STANCES ON S. AFRICA CONTRASTED

LD311116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Report by TASS correspondents S. Baybakov and V. Chernyshev]

[Excerpts] New York, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The international community cannot reconcile itself to the existence of the regime of apartheid, and the United Nations should take urgent and effective measures to eliminate this shameful phenomenon. This call is made in speeches at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly by delegates who are continuing to discuss one of the burning topics on the agenda, the question of the policy of apartheid carried out by the South African Government.

Over the course of 3 days representatives of 60 states have spoken, drawing a sinister picture of the actions of racists who have transformed the country into an enormous jail in which millions of dark-skinned inhabitants are deprived of freedom.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the mass reprisals which are being carried out by the racist regime in South Africa, said O.A. Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. We demand an immediate end to the arbitrariness created in relation to the country's African population and the freeing from jail of Nelson Mandela, the heroic African freedom fighter, and the thousands of other political prisoners. Freedom of action for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and all organizations which call for the creation of a united democratic society in South Africa should be guaranteed, Troyanovskiy stated.

Following its principled foreign policy line for the full and final elimination of colonialism and racism in any form and manifestation, the Soviet Union resolutely censures the racist regime in Pretoria, which is carrying out a policy of aggression and state terrorism over the whole of the south of the continent, the USSR representative said. In this respect South Africa enjoys the support of influential Western patrons, primarily the United States, who are blocking the application of effective collective sanctions against South Africa. Apart from this, hypocritical reproaches are being heard about "excessive force," and advice is offered on how to "reform" apartheid. All this is nothing more than an attempt to draw a veil over their share of responsibility for the crimes of a regime which has survived this long thanks to support from and "constructive engagement" with its Western friends, the Soviet representative emphasized.

As the speech by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, demonstrated, the United States intends to continue its policy of aid and support for Pretoria. Looking into Washington's crooked mirror, he contrived to see in the preservation of racism and terror "daily signs that South Africa is not a totalitarian society" and "the start of encouraging changes." Therefore, Washington's emissary stated, the United States intends to continue its former policy: It opposes binding sanctions against South Africa and does not consider the South African population's fight for its freedom "justified." Delegates at the session viewed this speech as a challenge to the whole of the international community and an outrage against common sense.

CROCKER STATEMENT 'PROOF' OF U.S. BACKING OF UNITA

LD311808 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 31 Oct 85

["On the Payroll of the United States and South Africa" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Washington intends to expand political and financial backing of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs active in Angola. This was in actual fact confirmed by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Addressing Wednesday a House subcommittee of the U.S. Congress, he said tha the United States would not leave UNITA to the mercy of fate. This statement by a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration is adding proof of who is behind the terrorists from UNITA killing civilians, blowing up buildings housing schools and hospitals and perpetrating heinous crimes on Angolan soil.

Since the first days of Angola's independence, the United States and the racist South Africa regime have coordinated their course at overthrowing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola and replacing it with puppets suitable to them. In those criminal designs of theirs enemies of Angola had banked on the UNITA terrorist gangs by providing all-round aid and support to them.

Earlier, U.S. aid was rendered through go-betweens, specifically, through Pretoria. The recent move by the U.S. Congress to rescind the so-called "Clark Amendment", which was adopted in 1976 and formally prohibited aid to the anti-government groupings operating in Angola, has left the U.S. Administration free to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

Advocating the abrogation of the amendment, Senator Symms, exclaimed in an outburst of frankness that the cost of this aid would not exceed the United States' actual expenditures on these ends. Indeed, according to U.S. press reports, even when the "Clark Amendment" was in effect, UNITA gangs received through CIA and Pentagon channels armaments and equipment to the tune of 100 million dollars.

As soon as the "Clark Amendment" was cancelled, a bill was submitted to Congress right away on the allocation of an extra 27 million dollars in certain "humanitarian aid" to UNITA gangs. However, this clumsy camouflage can mislead nobody. It only testifies to the hypocricy of the U.S. authorities which are eager to look as "humanists" placing weapons into the hands of murderers and oppressors from the UNITA [word indistinct] groupings.

S. AFRICAN PRISONERS VICTIMS OF NEOCOLONIALISM

LD101025 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

World public will be marking on October 11 the day of solidarity with South Africa's political prisoners. The day is to be held in answer to the call of the U.N. special anti-apartheid committee, which was set up at the 17th U.N. General Assembly session and is empowered to examine all aspects of the apartheid policy in the Republic of South Africa and its international consequences.

As a result of the all-round support for the racist regime by the governments of a number of the major developed capitalist countries, above all of the U.S. Administration, the Pretoria authorities are trying to suppress through most brutual repressions the liberation struggle of the country's African population. The policy of the so-called "constructive cooperation" pursued by the Washington leaders only encourages Pretoria to toughening these repressions.

The South African prisons are overcrowded with political prisoners, whose only guilt is that they do not wish to put up with the inhuman apartheid system. According to the Western press, last year alone more than a quarter of a million people opposing the racist rule were languishing in South Africa's prisons. Today there are even more of them. As a high-ranking Pretoria official admitted, the cells in the South African prisons are overcrowded and the number of prisoners incessantly grows. Meanwhile, the current U.S. Administration lists the Pretoria racist regime among the "free world". This is not accidental, as in the United States itself the same racist rule prevails in many fields of public life. Where is then their "freedom"? Twice as many political prisoners are languishing in the South African jails as in any other Western country. Moreover, the South African Republic ranks first in the world as regards the number of death sentences carried out.

Yet they in Washington are turning a blind eye to all that, as the racist South African authorities are the best partners of the USA in Africa. If censure of the racists can sometimes be heard from the White House, this is by no means done in order to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the racists, but rather to reassure black Americans and instill an illusion in them that Washington is taking some steps. Yet the United States far from taking effective measures against the apartheid regime, as is envisaged by the numerous decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council, is doing its utmost to prevent the imposition of all-embracing and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

Marking the day of solidarity with South Africa's political prisoners, the progressive public of the world does not forget for a single minute that these prisoners are not only victims of the racists of the Republic of South Africa, but also the victims of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces headed by Washington, which are trying to stifle world-wide the striving of the peoples for freedom and progress.

GORBACHEV SAID READY TO RELEASE SAKAROV, SHCHARANSKIY

LD311608 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Hamburg, 31 Oct (DPA) -- Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev is said to have declared himself ready to release Nobel Peace Prize Winner Andrey Sakharov (64) and computer expert Anatoliy Shcharanskiy (37) in the second half of November. This is reported by BILD-ZEITUNG in its Friday edition. However, the precondition was a good outcome of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. Many Eastern spies are to be deported to Moscow or East Berlin in return.

BILD also claims to have discovered from diplomatic circles in Washington and Bonn that a large exchange of agents between East and West is currently being prepared under the strictest secrecy. Moscow and Washington and Bonn and East Berlin were negotiating simultaneously. The GDR wanted to have Lothar Erwin Lutze who has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Federal Republic, who was employed in the Bonn Defense Ministry and had betrayed the NATO pipeline network. The Soviet Union is said to have demanded from Bonn the release of the Soviet technology spy Zemlyakov, who has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. In return, Moscow was prepared to deport to the Federal Republic up to 10 people who had been working for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), who had been arrested in the GDR.

POLITBURO MEETING ENDORSES REPORTS ON MEETINGS

LD312034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has considered at its regular meeting the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia 22-23 October 1985.

Fully approving the Soviet delegation's activity, the Politburo noted that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was an international event of prime significance. In the conditions of the tense, sometimes explosive situation in Europe and the world the leaders of the socialist states pointed to the real ways of diminishing the threat of war and returning international relations to the channel of detente. Unanimously supporting the new major initiatives of the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament, they reaffirmed the community of positions of the fraternal parties and countries on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

The Politburo stressed the great importance of the Political Consultative Committee's statement which sets forth the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact member states on topical problems of the present-day international situation. This balanced, large-scale document expresses the firm intention of the socialist countries not to allow military superiority over them, and to strive persistently for the reduction of the level of military confrontation in the European continent and the world in general. Of principled significance is the idea, advanced at the meeting, of the need to impart a global character to international scientific and technological cooperation and subordinate it exclusively to peaceful purposes.

The major result of the Sofia meeting is the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist states, perfection of the mechanism of their cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework, and the resolute determination of the fraternal countries to continue the persistent struggle for a peaceful future of our planet.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of the conferment of USSR state prizes for 1985 on front-rankers in the all-union socialist competition and figures active in science and technology, literature, art and architecture was adopted. The text of the resolution will be published in the press.

The Politburo approved measures for the further development in the coming 5-year period of municipal service in Baku. It is planned to expand considerably the construction of housing, general education schools, children's preschool establishments and medical establishments, to bring new streetcar and trolleycar services and municipal service amentities into use and to carry out measures to prevent pollution of the environment.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of Comrade Gorbachev's friendly visit to the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, his talks with Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which became a vivid manifestation of fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples, and gave another important impetus to the further perfection of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and its elevation a qualitatively new level.

The Politburo heard and approved Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report on his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which demonstrated once again the mutual aspiration to strengthen friendly relations, develop all-round cooperation and enhance interaction in the world arena in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world at large.

The Politburo heard Comrade Gromyko's report about a meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet with a parliamentary delegation from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Ponomarev's report about the CPSU delegation's participation in the Vienna conference of the Socialist International on disarmament.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted decisions on some other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS BIRTHDAY SOIRES FOR COMPOSER

PM311636 Moscow KRASNAYA ZBEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

["Our correspondent" report: "Jubilee Soiree"]

[Excerpts] A soiree was held in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory 30 October to mark the 80th birthday of Hero of Socialist Labor Major General Boris Aleksandrov, famous Soviet composer and conductor, chief and artistic director of the twice Order of the Red Banner A.V. Aleksandrov Soviet Army Academic Song and Dance Ensemble, winner of the Lenin and the USSR State Prizes, and people's artist of the USSR.

The soiree was opened by Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, attended the soiree.

GRISHIN ATTENDS PARTY PROGRAM READINGS

LD312053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1640 GMT 31 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Mass political work has started at Moscow's enterprises and organizations to study and discuss the materials of the October CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. Public political readings on the theme "To Meet the 27th CPSU Congress, " which began today, will help to explain more deeply the Main clauses of pre-congress documents in order to actively use the knowledge obtained in everyday practical work.

Comrade Grishin took part in the readings.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM311225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unnamed special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has been held and has heard a report from the Arkhangelsk Oblispolkom on the organization work of the oblast's local soviet ispolkoms in consolidating labor discipline and reducing losses of working time and cadres turnover at enterprises and in organizations.

The presidium also discussed progress in the preparation of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry's production associations for transfer to the new conditions of economic management.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, led the session.

MORE COMMENTARY ON NEW DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

Mchedlov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM311801 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences M. Mchedlov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, under the rubric "We Discuss the New Draft Edition of the CPSU Program": "Relying on the People's Will and Creativity" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The press has published the draft new edition of the CPSU Program -- a document of tremendous political importance. All Soviet people are showing profound interest in it, for it contains both a profound interpretation of the results of the path traveled and a definition of the prospects for the further development of our society.

During the fulfillment of the Third CPSU Program, our country has advanced a long way along all the avenues of communist building. Under the party's leadership, the Soviet people have secured great successes in developing production forces and economic and social relations and in fashioning the new man. The country has embarked on the stage of developed socialism. The Soviet Union's role has grown as a powerful factor in the struggle against the imperialist policy of oppression, aggression, and war, and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

A historic achievement of socialism was the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Soviet people are proud of the path traveled.

At the same time they are far from any manifestations of self-satisfaction and complacency. Realistically assessing the results, the party considers that in the seventies and early eighties there have been certain unfavorable tendencies and difficulties as well as indisputable successes in the country's development, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes. They are linked to a considerable degree with the fact that changes in the economic situation and the need for profound changes in all spheres of life were not assessed promptly and in proper fashion and that due persistence in implementing them was not displayed. This prevented the fuller utilization of the potential possibilities and advantages of the socialist system and retarded progress.

At the present stage of history which -- both internally and internationally -- is largely of a critical nature new, more complex and responsible tasks are facing our people. These essentially consist in significantly accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and reaching a qualitative new state of society on this basis. We are talking about the radical renewal of its material and technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution; the improvement of social relations, primarily economic relations; profound changes in the content and nature of labor and people's material and spiritual living conditions; and the invigoration of the whole system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

All this was reflected in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. THE THIRD PARTY PROGRAM IN ITS PRESENT EDITION IS A PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEMATIC AND COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIALISM AND FOR THE FURTHER ADVANCEMENT OF SOVIET SOCIETY TOWARD COMMUNISM ON THE BASIS OF ACCELERATING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IT IS A PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

It is only possible to resolve the complex and large-scale tasks of substantially accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and reaching a qualitative new state of society by relying on the active creativity of the masses and the intellect, talent, and labor of the people. The draft new edition of the Party Program says:

"The party links the successful resolution of the outlined tasks with an INCREASE IN THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR. A socialist society cannot function effectively without finding new ways to develop the creative activity of the masses in all spheres of social life. The more large-scale the historical goals, the more important proprietorially interested, responsible, conscious, and active participation by millions in their achievement becomes."

V.I. Lenin taught the party and all communists to rely on the initiative and creativity of the whole people in solving basic problems of the economy's development. Valdimir Ilich saw the initiative, energy, and lively creativity of the masses and their conscious and interested attitude in the tasks of creating a new system as the most important source of the force and vitality of socialism.

Historical experience has proved what great creative force is contained in the broad people's masses, roused by the revolution to independent historical creativity.

The spring of active people's creativity sustained our country and its economy in the years of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, in the period of reconstruction, in the Great Patriotic War, and in the postwar years. It has been like this always, at all stages of the socialist system's development.

The building of socialism in the USSR is a chronicle of mass labor heroism and selflessness -- unprecedented in history -- on the part of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, led by Lenin' party. We recall the Stakhanovite movement to master new equipment and achieve the highest possible labor productivity, whose 50th anniversary was celebrated this year. It was a mighty surge of creative energy by the working people's masses, prepared by the whole course of the formation of socialist social relations in our country and the party's purposeful work.

At the present stage we must raise the national economy to a fundamentally new scientific-technical and economic organizational level, transfer it onto the path of intensive development, and achieve the highest world level of social labor productivity, output quality, and production efficiency.

In the next 15 years it is planned to create an economic potential approximately equal in scale to the potential accumulated during all the previous years of Soviet power. The national income and the volume of industrial production must be almost doubled in 15 years. It is planned to increase labor productivity 2.3-2.5 times in the same period. As a result of these changes in the economy Soviet people's living standard will rise to a qualitatively new level.

Naturally, the gigantic scale of the forthcoming tasks requires from each Soviet person constant, great thought, intensive, enterprising, and creative work, a high degree of organization, self-discipline, and smartness, in other words the activation of the human factor. Each person must work conscientiously and at full stretch in his job.

What is needed to activate the human factor? First, a well-thought-out economic strategy. This exists today, it is embodied in the draft new edition of the Party Program and the draft Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Priod Through the Year 2000. Second, a social policy which meets the people's basic interests. This is also clearly expressed in these party documents. The party sees social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's economic development and boosting the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness. And third, what is required to activate the human factor is purposeful ideological-educational and mass political work. "To seek to ensure that each Soviet person is well aware of the party's program aims and tasks and the thrust of our domestic and foreign policy and understands in depth the objective necessity to substantially accelerate society's socioeconomic development as the bases for improving the people's well-being, strengthening the might of the Soviet motherland, and ensuring its successful struggle for peace and peoples' security" -- that is how the task is formulated in the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum resolution.

What has been done in the sphere of ideological work during the preparations mounted for the 27th Party Congress is producing positive results. An overwhelming majority of Soviet people understand full well that a vital need has arisen not simply for progress but for a genuine breakthrough along the whole front of scientific and technical progress and a radical turning point in the economy's development, and they are striving to make their own contribution to resolving this task.

The mass initiatives of working people aimed at making better use of production capacities and material resources, which have sprung up recently, are evidence of Soviet people's growing activeness and lively interest in change. The collective of the "AVTOVAZ" association, for example, elaborated specific proposals to improve production efficiency and quality considerably exceeding the control figures for the 12th 5-Year Plan laid down by the ministry. Labor collectives of Moscow and Leningrad enterprises are struggling to obtain the entire increase in production volumes on the basis of technical progress and maximum loading of equipment, while Ukrainian machine builders have pledged to ensure the entire increase in production volume in the 12th 5-Year Plan without increasing consumption of rolled ferrous metal or manpower. Many collectives are successfully resolving the tasks by working at least 2 days this year using saved materials.

The party and its Leninist Central Committee are taking care to invigorate socialist competition among working people as far as possible, bring its forms and methods into line with the nature and needs of the present stage of the country's economic development, and link it more closely with resolving the tasks of transferring the economy onto intensive lines, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and restructuring the economic machinery. Increasing labor productivity, improving output quality, being thrifty, saving resources, making maximum use of the latest achievements of science and technology, and strengthening technological discipline and organization -- these are the priority goals of socialist competition today.

Preparation for the 27th Party Congress has now entered a highly crucial stage -- the stage of big and direct consultation between the party and the people on the most important questions of the economy and politics.

The party Central Committee draws attention to the fact that meetings, discussions, and all work to discuss, propagate, and explain the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, changes in the CPSU Rules, and Main Guidelines must be businesslike and constructive in nature and must be closely linked with the resolution of specific current and long-term tasks facing labor collectives, and that questions of production intensification, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, intensification of the policy of thrift, improvement of organization and discipline in all sectors, and improvement of work style must be the focus of attention. Life itself and the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development demand that the discussion be constructive and creative in nature, that it be conducted pithily, without ostentation or ballyhoo, and benificially in terms of resolving topical tasks, that no critical warning signal be left unheeded, and that practical measures be taken on the proposals expressed.

It is important to recall the high goal of nationwide discussion. It consists in promoting for the 27th Party Congress the elaboration of scientifically substantiated proposals enriched by the experience of the party and the whole people and serving to further develop the creative initiative and activeness of working people in the struggle to successfully fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges of 1985, make a vigorous start in the 12th 5-Year Plan, and fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

V. I. Lenin has some splendid lines: "...We can only govern when we express correctly the people's state of awareness." We have every reason to assert that the policy of Lenin's party, its intellect and conscience correctly express the people's awareness, their thoughts, aspirations, hopes, and feelings.

The CPSU's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and reaching a qualitative new state of Soviet society expresses the will of the broadest masses of working people and meets their basic interests. Soviet people ardently and unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy. The strength of the party lies in its unity with the people. The people's strength lies in their unity with the party and in its leadership.

The party and people display tireless concern to ensure that the defense of the socialist fatherland is reliably guaranteed. The situation in the world continues to be tense and the threat of war has not receded. And for that reason we must not weaken or blunt our vigilence today.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, enriched with the most valuable experience, monolithic, confident of its strength and the rightness of the outlined prospects, and closely linked with the people's masses, the 18-million-strong CPSU is approaching its 27th Congress. This congress will open up a new chapter in history and will be an important milestone on the road to communism.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

PM311725 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program for Our Life"]

[Text] Soviet people are acquainting themselves with the draft new edition of the CPSU Program with great attention and interest. The country's party organizations and party scientific and educational establishments took part in drafting it. Numerous proposals received at the CPSU Central Committee are taken into account in the draft. The document submitted for nationwide discussion is a program for the systematic and all-around improvement of socialism and for Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development; it is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

Almost 25 years have elapsed since the 22nd CPSU Congress adopted the party's Third Program. It reflected the main socioeconomic tasks of a society entering the stage of developed socialism. Implementing them, the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the development of production forces, the improvement of economic and social relations, the deepening of socialist democracy, the enrichment of culture, and the molding of the new man. In the years that have gone by, labor productivity has increased by 220 percent, for instance. The country's national income now exceeds the 1960 level by 280 percent. The population's real incomes have increased by approximately 150 percent over the past 25 years.

Every one of us has felt the impact of these successes on his own life, and we accept it now as nothing out of the ordinary and something that is due to us. T [illegible] for instance, our apartments (incidentally, almost every one of us has improved his housing conditions over the past 25 years). A refrigerator here, a washing machine there, a television set.... These things have also entered our daily lives during the past 25 years.

At the same time, the draft Program notes that our progress was not all easy. During the seventies and in the early eighties, alongside indisputable successes which were achieved, certain unfavorable trends and difficulties appeared in the country's development. Changes in the economy whereby extensive factors of development had been virtually completely exhausted were not promptly and properly evaluated.

Communists are people of a special type. Successes inspire us, yet difficulties temper us. This is the reason why we are wiser and more perspicacious today, why we proceed more firmly from sober analysis, and view both our achievements and our prospects more realistically. History has proven the correctness of the main theoretical and political directives of the Third Party Program. However, we are not turning a blind eye on those formulations which have not stood this test of time. We remain loyal to the party principledness whose foundations were laid by V.I. Lenin. And Vladimir Ilich said that criticism of individual program "items and formulations is a quite legitimate and necessary thing in any living party."

The experience that has been accumulated and the scientific interpretation of the changes in the country's domestic life and in the international arena make it possible today to define more accurately and specifically Soviet society's prospects, the ways and means of achieving communism, and the foreign policy tasks in present conditions. This is why the new edition of the party Program has been drawn up. It must be emphasized -- the Third Party Program is a document which takes a long-term historical perspective on the improvement of socialism and the competition between the two social systems on the international scale.

The historical advantages of our system are now more tangible and visible than ever before. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes that socialism is a society whose banner proclaims: "Everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man."

Genuine democracy -- power exercised for the people and by the people themselves -- has been established and is developing and provision is made for the increasingly wide and competent participation of citizens in the management of production, social, and state affairs. The socialist way of life has been established. It is based on social justice, collectivism, and comradely mutual assistance, which provides working people with confidence in the future and spiritually and morally elevates them to a higher level as creators of new social relations and makers of their own destiny.

Let us emphasize that the realities of our daily life provide the reliable foundation on which the party's scientific forecasts rest. And their attraction lies in both their realistic and humane nature and their scale. Note that it is planned -- as early as the year 2000 -- to raise labor productivity in comparison with the present level by 130-150 percent. Over the next 15 years it is planned to double the volume of the resources to be channeled into satisfying the people's requirements.

Analyzing the new edition of the party Program, we would like to draw attention to two of its distinctive features. First, it is characterized by a wholesale rather than sectoral approach to problems. It contains no detailed breakdown of the targets for each sector but is a political benchmark for the future which has been accurately gauged on the basis of theory and practice. For this reason it places emphasis on the means of accelerating socioeconomic development rather than on the expected levels of production in, say, the year 2000. The means of accelerating socioeconomic development, on the other hand, are defined quite specifically.

And second -- and this is particularly important -- while aiming to increase the people's prosperity, the party has firmly stated its rejection of materialism and consumerism. True, the Soviet people's needs are constantly growing and will continue to grow. But these needs must be sensible.

They are required to strengthen the involvement of the individualin society's affairs. It is no accident that the new edition of the CPSU Program mentions the supreme value of labor immediately after the task of doubling -- over the next 15 years -- the volume of resources channeled into satisfying the people's needs.

The party attaches special significance to enhancing the creative content and collectivist [kollektivistskiy] nature of labor, improving its standard, and providing greater incentives for highly skilled and highly productive labor for the benefit of society. All this will contribute to the gradual transformation of labor into the paramount vital need of every Soviet person.

Let us ponder the dialectic of our fast-moving life. There probably is no more topical task today than encouraging conscientious and skillful labor. The need to put an end to bad organization, laxity, the pursuit of unearned income, and hopes of achieving prosperity through protection and nepotism -- all these are extremely topical concerns today. And right next to them comes the task of transforming labor into the paramount, vital need of the individual. Here we are looking -- confidently and resolutely -- into the "distant communist future." Indeed, our program aims have reliable roots, namely our present-day reality in all its multilayered, multifaceted shape. And this is constantly stressed in the new edition of the Third CPSU Program.

The final aim of the CPSU is the accomplishment of communism in our country. Socialism and Communism are consecutive phases in the single process of shaping communism. There is no sharp dividing line between them; the development of socialism, the increasingly full opening up of its potential and advantages, and the strengthening of its intrinsic, general, communist principles is what marks society's actual progress toward communism.

The communist perspective is being translated into reality both by our work today and by the processes which are to be implemented within the next few 5-year plans. Let us not forget here that society is a complex social organism, all of whose aspects and facets are closely interconnected. This is why the party is directing the people toward the simultaneous, interdependent development of the economic, social, political, and spiritual life.

The CPSU Program envisages switching the Soviet economy onto an intensive footing, achieving the world's highest social labor productivity, attaining the best possible structure and balance in the country's unified national economic complex, and narrowing the gap between the kolkboz and cooperative form of ownership and ownership by the whole people.

In the social sphere the party aims to achieve a qualitatively new level of people's well-being based on the consistent implementation of the socialist principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." The aim is to create an essentially classless society, to seek to wipe out substantial socioeconomic, cultural, and consumer differences between cities and countryside and to achieve a more organic link between physical and intellectual labor in production activity, a further rallying of the people, and an upsurge of their creative energy and initiative.

In the political sphere socialist self-management by the people will be developed, the activity of the elected organs of people's power will be improved, and the role of the working people's social organizations will be enhanced. All forms of representative and direct democracy will be utilized to maximum effect.

The accelerated development of society's spiritual life means the further strengthening of socialist ideology in Soviet people's consciousness, the ultimate firm establishment of our morality, of the spirit of collectivism, and of comradely mutual assistance, access for the entire population to the highest cultural values, and the all-around development of the individual.

The improvement of all aspects of social life demands the translation into reality to the greatest extent possible of the Marxist-Leninist principles of social justice. Only socialism is capable today of actually embodying these principles in daily life.

The scale of the party's strategic plans on the domestic scene expresses the Soviet people's unanimous desire to engage in creative labor and to live in peace with all peoples. A major success of the past 25 years was the achievement of military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union has become the most powerful factor in the struggle against the imperialist policy of oppression, aggression, and war and for peace, democracy, and social progress. However, imperialism is constantly seeking social revenge.

Our party program is a program for peace. The CPSU seeks firm, comradely relations and multifaceted cooperation between the Land of the Soviets and all the states of the world socialist system. The strengthening of the socialist community's unity and might is a most important guarantee of progress and peace. The party regards the alliance between the forces of social progress and national liberation as an important guarantee of a better future for mankind. In relations with states with a different social system, the CPSU firmly and consistently upholds the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence. The program of measures elaborated by our country and aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament and at safeguarding peace and people's security is extensive and constructive.

The only present-day force capable of heading the implementaion of the majestic plans which express the vital interests of the working people is the Communist Party founded by V.I. Lenin. In conditions of a society free from class antagonisms, where the state has become the state of the whole people, the party has close links with all strata of the Soviet people. But even today our party is essentially the party of the working class because it is heading the working people in their activity aimed at the implementation of their historical ideals.

History has confirmed reliably and convincingly the CPSU'S right to play a leading role in the life of the Soviet society. And the draft new edition of the Program published yesterday is a further confirmation of this lofty right. It once again convincingly confirms that our party is the brains, the honor, and the conscience of the present epoch. Its profoundly typical characteristics are Leninist courage to speak honestly and openly about both achievements and problems, the ability to consult the people, and its readiness critically and soberly to assess the proposals and comments which will be made during the discussion of the main party document.

DIRECTION OF SOVIET DEVELOPMENT ASSESSED

PM311128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Aleksandr Prokhanov article: "Creating a New civilization..."]

[Excerpt] We have always had calamities and threats hanging over us. Other people have always striven to push us to a point beyond which we would disappear. They have disintegrated, grown tired, consigned themselves to oblivion, or gone into captivity.

That has been the case from the earliest times. But probably the forces aimed against the fatherland have never before been so strong, sophisticated, clever, and cunning.

The energy of hostile minds, schemes, intercontinental missiles, nuclear cauldrons, radio stations, passions, and emotions is all-embracing. And we feel it as a constant ring of fire on every side -- encircling our borders, our souls, and all we hold sacred. And defense matters become not only a military and economic task but a philosophical task demanding all available resources.

This question has been and will continue to be tackled by our diplomats and politicians who are seeking peace for the fatherland in taxing and unremitting talks. It is being tackled in laboratories and at plants and test sites by our weapons specialists, who are striving to neutralize the avalanches of deadly systems being produced in the NATO armies. It is being tackled by our military men, who guard the borders which run not only through Brest and Vyborg, Kamchatka and Sakhalin, but under the Polar icecaps, along the equator, and across the world's oceans. Grain farmers harvesting the Virgin Land's last grain in cold rain are defending the fatherland. As are poets countering hostile, corrupting, and debilitating influences with their suffering and sense of beauty and truth. As are mothers rocking cradles. And old, powerless people, who in departing from the earth leave their behests behind. The purport of our new tasks and actions is to make the country's defense more impregnable. To pass through the narrowing corridor of the 20th century. To enter the next century powerful and healthy. To ensure prosperity in the next century.

Like any creative process, any revolutionary dialectic, our new process is linked with the idea of struggle. Any labor, any infusion of human energy into materials -- ore, rock, wood, soil -- is an effort, a torment, a drama that sometimes costs people their lives. The infusion of new ideas, efforts, and formulas into the social sphere means the same torment, struggle, and drama requiring every effort and sometimes sacrifice from creators and workers. We want to purge ourselves of dross, to overcome the traces of lethargy in us, and to drive out drunkenness, sybaritism, and servility from our environment. To put an end to negligence and the squandering of ideas and spiritual assets. To give scope to sincere and honest words. To respond to any call for help. To gather together, as ever, at the most dreadful and most happy times into a common circle -- be it for a wedding or a funeral. To overcome separation by talking to each about the most intimate topics that we all understand linked with the state, the motherland, our rivers, our ancient shrines, and the unique vehicle [vektor] that we have chosen in history, the vehicle of Communism. This vehicle, encompassing our might, our wisdom, and our seflessness, embodies in the new edition of the party program both the goal and the essence of our movement.

The struggle which has already begun and which will flare up does not involve the destruction or mindless decimation of the existing foundations and norms for which our fathers and grandfathers worked, striving for this stability amid terrible disruption and shocks and inventing their unique social system amid battles and construction projects. We, wiser and equipped with the memory of mistakes, failures, and premature, sometimes naive decisions, will take with us into the future all of the most valuable and essential things that were created yesterday. Every living and those no longer with us. For every manifestation of concern for the country and every patriot and citizen will be involved in this work. In our struggle and building we will recall the dangers that awaited us and the crossroads and turning points in the struggle.

Amid disputes, discussions, and impartial conversations we will guard our unity as the apple of our eye. The unity of citizen and society. Of young and old. Of Uzbek and Estonian. Of futurologist and cultural historian. For the supreme sense of life for which we strive is the unity that rises up from the immense, multifarious variety of our interests and work.

Now is a wonderful time. Everything that yesterday was said at the family table, or in smoking rooms, or in narrow circles is now being said openly, in newspapers, at party meetings, and from the rostrum of the recent Central Committee Plenum. It is being said by our party's general secretary. Not just words but action. The rhythm of industry and social life.

No, we will not get euphoric. Our optimism is strict and restrained. We will not parade our emotions and passions. Wanting to work in society and wanting to improve it. We will each work first and foremost within ourselves and improve ourselves. For the struggle we are talking about also passes through each of us. We ourselves, our hearts, minds, habits, stereotypes, fears, and weaknesses are an untouched field of struggle. And each victory -- even the smallest one -- in this struggle, each tiniest ounce is something valuable which we can offer each other. Only those valuable things -- mined in the depths of our own consciences and souls -- can serve the cause of all the people and be accepted by them as their common stock.

We know and feel a great deal about ourselves. We would like to know even more. We are children of a terrible and savage age. We are also the age itself. Its enigma and its incarnation.

UKRAINIAN CP CC UPDATES LINE FOR MASS MEDIA

AU311518 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] On 31 October leaders of the republic's mass media and publishing houses met at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters at a conference to examine tasks concerning the nationwide discussion on the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, draft amendments to the party rules, and the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

The conference participants were addressed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. It was emphasized at the conference that the final stage of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress -- a stage of great and direct party consultations with the people on the most important economic and political issues -- had presented great requirements to the press, television, and radio. They are called upon to turn into a tribune for the nationwide discussion on the precongress documents, to accumulate the ideas, thoughts, and experience of the masses, and to actively help everyone see well the party's programmatic goals and tasks, the line of domestic and foreign policy, and profoundly comprehend the objective need to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The mass media have the duty to foment high labor and ideomoral spirits, to support valuable initiatives of the working people, to steer them toward a search for reserves which would ensure the successful work in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. In newspaper and journal publications, in television and radio broadcasts, the central place should be assigned to issues concering production intensification, and adoption of the achievements of science and advanced experience, the policy of tightening economy and of enhancing good organization and discipline, improvements in the management mechanism, and a radical reform in the style of work and in the ideopolitical and moral education of people.

Provisions have been made for the operative publication of responses and materials with the working people's proposals and remarks concerning draft precongress documents, theoretical and propaganda materials, pledges assumed by collectives, advanced production workers and innovators, and for highlighting in detail the struggle waged by the working people for a worthy welcome to the 27th Party Congress.

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL ON ANTI-ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN

LD312057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Statement by Sergey Ivanovich Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, to correspondent Tamara Karetnikova, on the Supreme Court Plenum "being held in Moscow", date not given — recorded]

[Text] The plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has examined the important political-judicial problem connected with the practice of courts in enforcing the legislation directed at intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The measures, adopted by the party Central Committee, which were aimed at making society healthier, have been unanimously approved by the people. It could not be otherwise. No arguments about losing considerable sums of money, significant for the state budget, in connection with large-scale reduction in production and sales of vodka, could affect this important decision.

This has been done not because some sort of tragic situation was created in our state by the consumption of liquor. It is quite clear that in this respect we do not hold the dubious honor of being the champion. It has been proven by the well-known research work, the book published in Geneva, which was issued by the ILO in 1985. In its classification in respect of alcohol consumption, the USSR is placed at the bottom of the table and is 26th. I have mentioned this because bourgeois propaganda, referring to numerous critical antialcohol pronouncements in our media, has not failed to seize the new opportunity for the anti-Soviet speculations concerning the fact that drunkeness in the USSR has allegedly assumed threatening proportions. Thus the public's attention is being distracted from the scale of this calamity's extent in the West. And this calamity is indeed an objective reality there.

In the United States, for instance, 12 million alcoholics are officially registered. Because of drunkenness, drug abuse, and other causes 35.5 million crimes were committed in the United States in 1984, which was proved by the bureau of justice statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice in its bulletin of 6 October 1985. Meanwhile, we are very far from even having a tenth of the criminal phenomena as in the United States. I am using the comparative data not for self-deception.

In some respects the situation and statistics are alarming for us. Judicial organs are, along with other state law enforcement organs, obliged to implement the requirements of the legislation on the struggle against drunkennness, alcohol and illegal distilling. Aiming at that, we have included this problem on the agenda of the USSR Supreme Court plenum, having examined the practice of courts' work beforehand. First of all, I would like to stress that the measures which have been taken, are positively affecting the reinforcement of order and discipline. During the nine months of 1985 in the country as a whole some reduction in the number of serious crimes is being observed. But, of course, the struggle for sobriety is in its early stages. We cannot fail to see that, along with positive processes, other negative processes are also appearing, such as, for example, speculation with liquor, violation of sales regulations, and others.

I would like to stress primarily that decisions of the USSR Supreme Court plenum -- it is of some special significance here -- and necessarily valid not only for all courts, but also for the ministries, departments, institutions, organizations and individuals that enforce the law which has been clarified.

PRAVDA OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN MAKEYEV

PM311117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Academician Viktor Petrovich Makeyev"]

[Excerpts] Academician Viktor Petrovich Makeyev, outstanding scientist and designer, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice Hero of socialist Labor, and holder of the Lenin Prize and USSR state Prices, died in Moscow 25 October 1985 after a prolonged and serious illness.

Viktor Petrovich Makeyev was born 25 October 1924 to the family of a worker at the Kolomna machine building plant.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, O.S. Belyakov, V.A. Medvedev, O.D. Baklanov, I.S. Belousov, V.V. Bakhirev, I.S. Silayev, P.V. Finogenov, S.A. Afanasyev, B.V. Balmont, G.G Vedernikov, R. Nabiyev, S.F. Akhromeyev, S.G. Gorshkov, V.M. Shabanov, N.S. Stroyev, V.V. Kozlov, B.A. Komissarov, V.N. Konovalov, V.KH. Doguzhiyev, G.F. Grigorenko, V.V. Lobanov, A.I. Dunayev, Ye.A. Zhelonov, A.S. Matrenin, V.N. Soshin, O.N. Shishkin, K.V. Frolov, V.F. Utkin, V.I. Kuznetsov, S.N. Kovalev, V.K. Gupalov, V.M. Popsuy, V.I. Feofilaktov.